

LE
ins Autho
rice around the edge
rawing commando training
r. "The prince looked
the enlooker said. "He
imaging a lot of the way
oked as if he was strugg
t."

The American pop singer
Mandow will play his first
benefit concert in the
Prince Charles and Princess
at London's Royal Festival
Oct. 6, a spokesman said. The
concert, in aid of the Royal
Music Center, will be the
Central Bank's first benefit
concert. The Royal Bank
Jewish Relief Fund for the
of finance Aug. 26 in the
Blenheim Palace, where he
before 45,000 people, in the
audience ever.

Quote: The British
Henry Moore, just named
recovering from a back injury
gets around slowly on crutches
he told Geo magazine. "I
intention of returning to the
artist can retire. I'm
drawing until the day I die.
And Michelangelo was alive
until the day he died. I
Picasso was too young to
It's like saying to a poet
you're retiring." As though
stopped being a poet in his

Veteran gondoliers in
Fenoglio and Gaudenzi
rowed their black gondolas
a seventh consecutive time
Venice's famous canal
race in a controversial
Grand Canal.

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Soviet Ears Are Tuned For Kremlin's Jet Story

Where Suspicion of Foreigners Is Way Of Life, Intruder Theory Is Plausible

By Serge Schmemmann
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — In a country where secrecy, insecurity and suspicion of the outside world permeate all aspects of life, the explanations offered by the Kremlin about the South Korean airliner that was shot down Sept. 1 seem certain of widespread acceptance.

Although Russians reacted with incredulity and dismay on hearing that a civilian plane had been downed, the measured doses of official explanation — branding the plane a hostile intruder, attributing its fate to U.S. anti-Soviet aggression and mentioning challenges to Soviet sovereignty and prestige — have played to some of the strongest instincts nurtured by the Soviet state.

In a land where foreigners are viewed with deep distrust, where state frontiers are regarded as the front lines in an ideological struggle, the notion that any plane straying into Soviet airspace is probably hostile would be common.

The Soviet explanations steered the public away from the U.S. report that a Soviet pilot had shot down a civilian jumbo jet carrying 269 people — facts that have yet to be explicitly acknowledged by Moscow — and to the familiar patterns of Soviet-American rivalry.

The Soviet Union has volunteered only that its interceptors "stopped" an intruder after it had been followed and signaled, and that the pilot could have mistaken it for a U.S. RC-135 surveillance plane.

Virtually all the other information on which Moscow has built its case — the plane's course, the sensitivity of the zones it crossed, questions about why it strayed off course, its communications with the ground and the earlier passage of a spy plane — has been attributed to the West.

The device is common in the Soviet press and serves several purposes. One is to reduce the damage of foreign reports by releasing them gradually and with elaborate explanations that fit them into the developing official version.

Another is to reveal, at home and to the West, as few clues as possible about what Moscow knows.

In commentaries on disarma-

ment, for example, the Soviet press invariably uses only Western designations for Soviet weapons, such as the SS-20, and only Western figures on opposing arsenals. The Soviet Union's own designations and figures are never published.

It is an obsession that Western experts on Soviet affairs say cannot be explained solely by the Kremlin's fixation on security nor by the Soviet Union's authoritarian tradition.

An equally compelling motive is the Communist state's intolerance of anything that challenges the official myth of an infallible, humanitarian and peace-loving ideology.

The usual charge against political dissidents is spreading "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda," frequently abroad, as if disclosure of imperfections were treachery.

Other examples of the reluctance to display failures abound. For the last two years the Soviet statistical office has simply stopped publishing harvest figures rather than admit that grain crops have been poor.

Similarly, figures on infant mortality, believed to be much higher than in developed countries, have disappeared from Soviet publications.

Domestic disasters are almost never reported unless the death toll is so high that some limited acknowledgment is unavoidable.

There is also an almost paranoid distrust of foreigners. Foreign radio broadcasts are jammed, and possession of Western publications or unsanctioned contacts with foreigners are regarded as evidence of disloyalty.

Newspaper exposés of dissidents routinely note that the people involved had met with foreigners and had foreigners' names in their address books.

Soviet citizens who are allowed to visit the West must undergo thorough security checks and usually have to demonstrate their loyalty and good intentions by first visiting at least two Soviet-bloc countries.

The notion that visiting foreigners are suspect or that Russians going abroad must be carefully screened is so ingrained that many Soviet people would be instinctively suspicious of the very fact that a plane strayed across their border.

The attitude extends to situations Westerners find bizarre. One U.S. scholar who recently visited several institutes in Moscow found two of them developing identical sociological data, and he asked a researcher why he simply did not borrow the studies from the other institute.

The researcher explained that such studies were routinely classified and, if he withdrew them from the other institute, his personnel file would reflect that he had had access to secret documents. He then might lose his clearance for foreign travel.



South Koreans at the Congress Palace in Madrid protested Wednesday against Russia for downing the airliner.

Gromyko Charges 747 Was on Duty for U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

such a measure would in some cases harm Western airlines, which find the Moscow route profitable because business travelers to the Soviet Union almost invariably choose their own airline rather than Aeroflot, the Soviet carrier.

In Copenhagen, Scandinavian Air System pilots declared Wednesday a 60-day boycott of all flights to the Soviet Union, starting Monday, an SAS spokesman said. In London, the British Air Line Pilots Association announced it was instructing its members not to fly to Moscow, starting Friday.

The moves follow calls for a 60-day ban on flights to Moscow by the International Federation of Air Line Pilots Associations. The Canadian government had already imposed a 60-day ban on flights to Canada by Aeroflot.

In Paris, the French airline pilots union said it would boycott Air France flights to Moscow for 60 days starting Monday unless the French government obtained Soviet guarantees of their safety.

West German airline pilots joined the call for an international 60-day ban on flights to Moscow. But a spokesman for Lufthansa, which flies 10 times a week to Moscow and Leningrad, said any cancellation of the service would violate a 1971 civil aviation agreement between Bonn and Moscow. The company itself could not take such a step without first consulting the federal government, he said.

A crowd of about 60 Koreans chanted "Russians murderers" Wednesday outside the Madrid conference center.

Rallies in South Korea
Hundreds of thousands of South Koreans rallied across the country Wednesday to denounce the Soviet

Union, while President Chun Doo Hwan accused the Soviet government of the "double crime" of shooting down an unarmed airliner and covering up its "inhuman act." The Associated Press reported from Seoul.

The largest of the meetings Wednesday was in Seoul, where more than 100,000 people attended a memorial service for the victims.

Congressional Outrage Over Airliner Seen Strengthening Reagan's Hand

By Helen Dewar
and T.R. Reid
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The furor over the Soviet Union's downing of a South Korean airliner has at least temporarily strengthened President Ronald Reagan's hand in dealing with Congress on military and related issues, a broad array of Republican and Democratic lawmakers say.

But some questioned whether Congress would translate its outrage into a new surge in military spending, and most said any long-term, fundamental shifts in congressional attitudes were likely to hinge more on future Soviet behavior than on the airliner incident.

Congress faces votes on several major military measures shortly after it returns from its five-week summer recess Monday. Included are a conference report on the military authorization bill, both of which involve the controversial MX missile.

India, Pressed to React To Plane Debacle, Fails To Mention Soviet Role

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — After a week of waiting and criticism from opposition leaders, the government of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi issued its first substantive reaction Wednesday to the downing of a South Korean airliner by a Soviet jet fighter, but it neither mentioned the Soviet Union by name nor criticized it explicitly for shooting down the plane.

The government statement issued Wednesday night expressed "shock" over the incident and said it "deeply deplored" the loss of lives.

Western diplomats in New Delhi indicated the low-key reaction may have been linked to a visit this week to the Soviet Union, India's major arms supplier, by the foreign minister, P.V. Narasimha Rao. He was meeting in Moscow with the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, to discuss issues expected at a United Nations General Assembly session that Mrs. Gandhi will address on Sept. 28.

Unlike the leaders of a number of nonaligned nations, Mrs. Gandhi herself made no comment.

The opposition Janata Party called Wednesday on Mrs. Gandhi to "clearly and categorically" denounce an "act of barbarism" by the Soviet Union.

On Friday, a day after the plane disappeared over the Sea of Japan, a spokesman for the ministry of external affairs had said that the full facts were not known and that "versions of the incident vary."

While expressing India's regret over the loss of life, the spokesman said, "We hope it is not true that the plane was shot down, especially as it was a civilian plane with passengers."

In Moscow Monday, Foreign Minister Rao said he did not want to add to the earlier government statement in view of the new disclosures that a U.S. RC-135 reconnaissance plane was flying in the vicinity at the same time.

The statement Wednesday said the facts of the incident still had not been clearly established. It continued: "We do not understand how the [Korean] plane was so long off course, nor how it could not have been identified as a civilian aircraft."

India called on the international community to urgently address itself to removing the causes of mistrust and confrontation between nations, saying that in such an atmosphere "there is always a risk of even an error leading to a calamity."

Subramaniam Swamy, deputy leader of the Janata Party in Parliament, said the United States had uncovered "impeccable evidence" to prove that the downing of the civilian airliner was "a deliberate decision of the Soviet military command."

India has abstained on motions condemning the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in 1979. Last week, during UN debate on the situation in Chad, India refrained from referring to Libya as an aggressor, the position of the U.S. delegation.

WORLD BRIEFS

U.K. Unions Order Election Inquiry

BLACKPOOL, England (Reuters) — Britain's Trades Union Congress ordered an investigation Wednesday into the causes of the crushing electoral defeat in June of the Labor Party.

The Trades Union Council told its new general council — elected Tuesday in a swing to the right — to prepare a major report on how the movement had lost the support of its own members. Speaker after speaker reminded the annual union conference that fewer than half of the union members in Britain voted for the Labor Party.

A key phrase in the motion called for "an objective appraisal of the policies themselves," wording that will give rightists on the general council a mandate to steer the congress way from the leftist stances that the voters rejected.

Man Strips, Tosses Leaflets in Moscow

MOSCOW (AP) — A man appeared on the roof of a 10-story building opposite the U.S. Embassy in Moscow on Wednesday, stripped to his underpants and tossed leaflets into the street, American diplomats said.

The unidentified man was taken away by a Soviet rescue team after about 25 minutes, according to the diplomats. The man was presumed to be a protester, but all his leaflets had disappeared by the time the diplomats crossed the street to get one.

The diplomats said they had no idea what the man wanted. It was not known how the man reached the roof of the building, which is on one of Moscow's busiest streets.

Top IRA Officer Reported to Defect

BELFAST (AP) — The Irish Republican Army in Belfast was reported to be in disarray Wednesday, with its deputy commander having turned informer after his arrest on the word of another guerrilla defector, an authoritative security source reported.

The source identified the latest police informer as Robert Lean, 47, executive officer of the Provisional IRA's Belfast Brigade. The source said Mr. Lean was arrested last week at his home in Belfast's Ballymurphy district after another IRA informer, William Skelly, implicated him in the 1981 murder of a police officer in a rocket attack in Belfast.

"He's one of the biggest fish we've caught," the source said. "He's named a lot of names, some of them very senior people in the Provisional IRA." Police spokesmen declined official comment on the report, but they confirmed that 17 persons suspected of being IRA activists, three of them women, were rounded up in dawn raids Tuesday after Mr. Lean named them and a score of other activists.

Transport Strike Slows Dublin Voting

DUBLIN (AP) — A nationwide public transportation strike in Dublin slowed voting Wednesday in a referendum on whether to make a ban on abortion a part of the constitution.

All main city bus services were halted and train schedules were disrupted by the walkout of 16,000 workers of the state-run CIE transportation network. The workers are demanding a 20-percent pay increase that CIE has rejected.

Poll officials reported a "very low turnout" because of the strike, but light balloting had been expected because of confusion over what the referendum is about and because many voters believe it is unnecessary and divisive. The goal of the constitutional amendment is to block Parliament or the Supreme Court from legalizing abortion in the future.

EAU Calls Meeting on Western Sahara

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia (Reuters) — Delegates from African nations are to meet Sept. 17 to 19 in Addis Ababa for talks on resolving the conflict in the Western Sahara, where fighting has reportedly escalated recently, the Organization of African Unity secretariat said Wednesday. The meeting was called by the organization's chairman, Mengistu Haile Mariam, the Ethiopian leader, who invited delegations from Guinea, Mali, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Sudan and Tanzania to attend. The warring factions in the conflict, Morocco and the Polisario Front, have also been invited. Polisario guerrillas, supported by Libya and Algeria, have been fighting Moroccan forces for control of the former Spanish colony for more than seven years.

For the Record

BUENOS AIRES (UPI) — An armed forces commission studying Argentina's defeat in the war over the Falkland Islands has completed its report and will present it to the ruling junta next week, government sources said Wednesday.

PARIS (UPI) — Armenians claimed responsibility for a bomb attack Wednesday against a French Embassy vehicle in Tehran that injured two of its passengers, the French Foreign Ministry said.

PARIS (UPI) — The scheduled seventh launching of the Ariane rocket Sept. 15 from the site at Kourou, French Guiana, has been postponed for at least a week because of problems with the satellite it was to transport into space, the European Space Agency announced Wednesday.

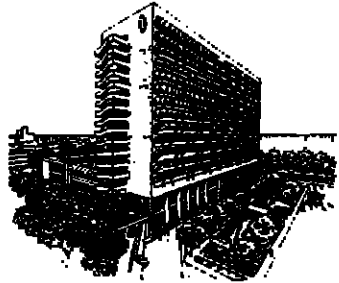
Russians Seek Glen Cove Damages

GLEN COVE, New York — The Soviet government wants \$29,000 for damage allegedly caused by demonstrators who broke through police lines and stormed its compound here to protest the Sept. 1 downing of a South Korean airliner.

Gerald Giordano, police commissioner in Glen Cove, a New York City suburb, said Tuesday that the Russians notified him of their intention to file a claim for repairs to a surveillance camera, fences and the lawn surrounding the 36-acre (about 15-hectare) estate, called Killenworth.

"If they're asking us for the money," said Mayor Alan Parente, "I can assure you we will not pay it." Mr. Parente added that he thinks the U.S. State Department should pay for extra police protection being provided at the Soviet compound.

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U.S. Envoy in Salvador Minimizes Rebel Attack

By Lydia Chavez

New York Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — Thomas R. Pickering, the U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, said he does not see the recent guerrilla attack on San Miguel, the country's third largest city, as a setback in efforts to reach a political settlement of the Salvadoran civil war.

"San Miguel is bound to happen," said Mr. Pickering, who has been in El Salvador for less than a week. "In all wars, guerrilla wars, national wars, world wars, talk of peace is also accompanied by fighting even though that may be reprehensible in the minds of mankind."

Further delays in the country's

presidential election could be a problem, he said.

An early, broad-based election for president has been a main goal of U.S. policy in El Salvador. It was originally to have been held in March but is now tentatively scheduled for December.

Officials have repeatedly said the election ought to be postponed until next year or 1985. They blame the delay on the Salvadorans' slowness in approving a new constitution, incomplete election preparations, objections to balloting during harvest time and damage caused by the rebels.

The United States has kept pressing for the election but most

Salvadoran politicians are now opposed to it.

At the same time, both the United States and the Salvadoran governments are also attempting to persuade the leftist insurgents to participate in elections. Some politicians cite this as another reason to put off the vote for president.

Rebel leaders, who have started a new military offensive, have said they will not take part in elections and have asked instead that a provisional government be organized that would include the left.

The hope of a negotiated settlement seemed to dim somewhat Tuesday with publication of an advertisement by the country's Political Commission, which is head-

ed by the provisional president, Alvaro Magaña, denouncing the guerrillas for their attack on San Miguel Saturday.

"This openly hostile attitude of the extreme left front," said the advertisement, "shows once again their bad faith and their intentions in regard to a peaceful solution."

The statement, which was published in the two morning newspapers in San Salvador, did not rule out a second meeting between the Salvadoran Peace Commission and guerrilla representatives, who met in Bogotá last week.

"We haven't said no to a second meeting," said Francisco Quinonez, the head of the Peace Commission.

The leftists have said that if they are to negotiate from a position of strength they must continue their military operations.

"All I can say," Mr. Pickering said, "is that in any negotiating process that has ever achieved success, the initial opening positions were never carried through to the final position. There is always give and take."

As ambassador, Mr. Pickering succeeds Deane R. Hinton, who was replaced in June when President Ronald Reagan made changes in his Latin American advisers and representatives.

Before being assigned to El Salvador, Mr. Pickering was ambassador to Nigeria.



Thomas R. Pickering

Former Military Chief Quits Panama's Presidential Race

The Associated Press

PANAMA CITY — General Rubén Dario Paredes has withdrawn from Panama's presidential campaign, less than a month after he resigned as commander of the Panamanian National Guard, the nation's military, to enter the race. He had been considered a front-runner in the campaign for the election next May in which Panamanians are to vote directly for president for the first time in 15 years.

General Paredes, 49, indicated in a statement broadcast Tuesday by national television that he did not think he could unify the country.

He suggested his campaign might be tied too closely to the national guard, where he served for 26 years.

Referring to his national guard career, he said, "If I had won the elections it perhaps would have been more for that than for my own merits, and if I lost, the national guard would be losing."

He said he was withdrawing "to ease the way for those who continue with the determination to forge the great national unity."

Also on Tuesday, President Ricardo de la Espriella named Ovidio Ortega, a leftist, as the country's new foreign minister. Mr. Ortega said the country's policies would not change.

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PROPP INTERNATIONAL

U.S. Admits It Counted Too Many Hispanics, But Doesn't Know Why

By John Hebers

New York Times Service

BATESVILLE, Mississippi — According to the Census Bureau, there are 374 Hispanic people in Polk County, a sparsely settled area of small towns, farms, lakes and woods.

Yet a visitor who came here in search of them could find only one family with a Spanish surname in Batesville, the largest population center. And several local leaders who know the county well said there was no evidence of that many people of Spanish descent.

The Census Bureau has confirmed that it overcounted the number of Hispanics in areas throughout the nation where they have rarely been found in the past. The overcount, while relatively small compared with the total numbers nationally, created a misimpression among demographers that the nation's fastest-growing minority had established a foothold almost everywhere in the United States.

Because of the rise in ethnic pride and the search for ancestral roots, the Census Bureau has set up a special division to try to classify the country's diverse population by national origin as well as by race. The 1980 census was the first that sought to determine the ancestry of every American.

The responses indicate that many Americans do not know where they came from. For example, in a preliminary but thorough survey the bureau conducted in 1979, 11 million people said they were of English descent only. But in the 1980 census twice that number, 23 million, gave the same response, a difference that could have come about because people were confused or were responding to oral questions in 1979 and written questions in 1980.

Polk County reflects some of the problems encountered by the Census Bureau. Like hundreds of others, it is growing on the strength of its recreational facilities, its easy access to a metropolis — Memphis, Tennessee — and its job opportunities in small factories. The 1980 census data indicated that such places were beginning to become more diverse as Hispanic people moved in.

But what happened, according to a special study by the Census Bureau, was that in many cases blacks and whites alike mistakenly checked a Hispanic subgroup on the census forms.

The bureau issued a report in June on its findings, based on the 1980 census forms that went to one in five households. It showed that 52 percent had claimed one or

more, 6 percent had said they were "American" or "United States," 10 percent had given a religion or other explanation.

As expected, English, German, Irish, Afro-American, French, Italian, Scottish, Polish, Mexican, American Indian and Dutch, in that order, were the most common ancestry groups.

But bureau officials conceded that the results were subject to large errors, not only because of confusion but also because many people were apparently guessing about their heritage.

On the short form that went to the entire population, the bureau asked: "Is this person of Spanish-Hispanic origin or descent?" There were five possible answers: "No (not Spanish-Hispanic). Yes, Mexican, Mexican-American, Chicano, Yes, Puerto Rican, Yes, Cuban, Yes, other Spanish-Hispanic."

In states such as California, Texas, Florida, New York and Illinois, where there are substantial Hispanic populations, the bureau's study found no overcounting. But in areas such as Mississippi, where Hispanic people are rare, the number reported was frequently far in excess of those actually there.

"Apparently many people did not know what a Mexican-American was, spotted the 'Amer.' on the form and marked it," said Edward W. Fernandez, chief of the ethnic and Spanish statistics branch of the bureau, "even though we had American abbreviated and squeezed in between Mexican and Chicano."

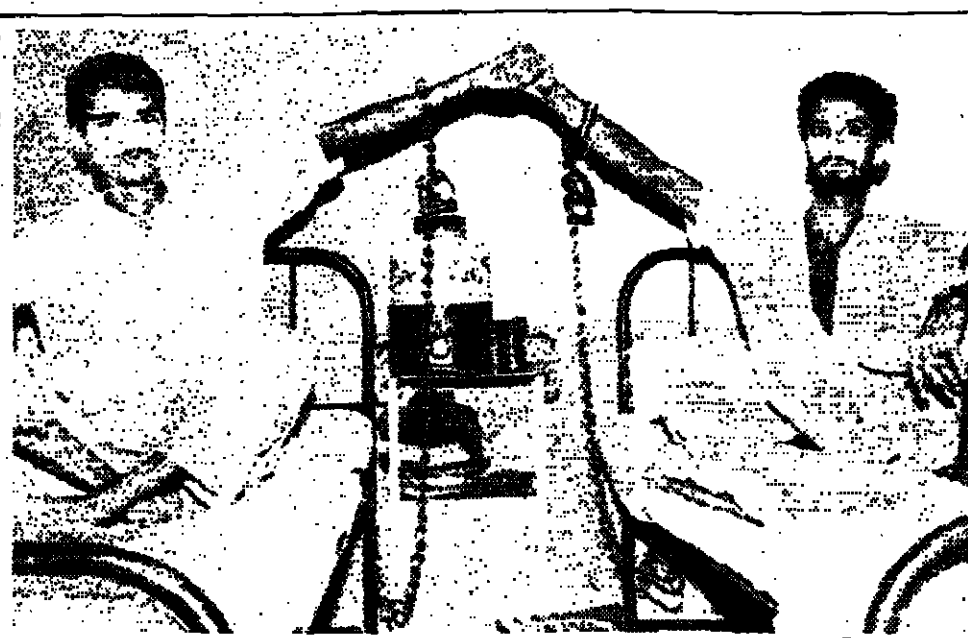
"The bureau is trying to decide on possible revisions in its procedures, such as the types of questions to be asked."

The best estimate, officials said, is that 275,000 non-Hispanic people nationwide said they were of Mexican origin, about 3.2 percent of the estimated 8.7 million people of Mexican heritage in the United States. But the Census Bureau decided that it was not worth the money or effort to find the precise figure, especially since the census is more than three years old.

So Polk County's mostly non-existent Hispanic people, including 300 purported Mexicans, remain on the books while the community remains virtually without Hispanic influence.

A young woman answered the door at the home of Jesse Delgado near downtown Batesville and said the family had come from Spain many years ago. Were there other Spanish-speaking families in the community?

"No," she replied in perfect English. "We are the only ones."



SHACKLED — Anti-government protesters who were wounded by the police are chained to their hospital beds in Sind province, Pakistan. Mukhtar Ali, left, and Sheer Mohammed were shot Saturday in Moro, where seven policemen and five demonstrators were killed. It was the worst clash since the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy began a civil disobedience campaign Aug. 14 against President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq.

Judge Grants Asylum to Pretoria Foe, Citing Danger If U.S. Deported Him

By Kevin Klose

Washington Post Service

CHICAGO — Dennis Brutus, an anti-apartheid poet and activist, has been granted political asylum in the United States by a judge who said Mr. Brutus's life would be in danger if he were forced to return to his home country, Zimbabwe.

Irving Schwartz, an immigration law judge, agreed with almost every point of Mr. Brutus's defense against the deportation order the federal Immigration and Naturalization Service first brought against him almost three years ago. Mr. Brutus's lawyers had contended his life was in danger from South African security forces who might seek him out because of his vocal opposition to Pretoria's race laws.

Mr. Schwartz said the evidence presented by Mr. Brutus's lawyers at a hearing this summer showed that South Africa "clearly" seeks out its enemies and mobilizes squads that "go in and commit mayhem or murder or even kidnapping."

Mr. Brutus, 58, a tenured professor of English at Northwestern University in Evanston, Illinois, called the judge's decision "a political victory in the fight against racism." Samuel Der-Yeghayan, chief legal officer for the immigration service, said the agency has the right to appeal the decision within 10 days. The judge's ruling otherwise seems to bring to an end Mr. Brutus's complicated immigration troubles.

During the past 20 years Mr. Brutus has been in the forefront of the effort to ostracize South Africa from international sports competitions because of its discriminatory race laws, which deny fundamental freedoms to the 25 million black, mixed and Asian people who form a majority of the country's population. Since 1964, South African teams have been barred from the Olympics and other major international sports events, in part because of Mr. Brutus's efforts.

Mr. Schwartz said that Mr. Brutus "has made himself hated by just about every [white] South African for his views and actions on sports. He has made himself a prime target." The judge said "there is no

question that Professor Brutus poses a threat to the government of South Africa."

Mr. Brutus was born in Southern Rhodesia but spent most of his life in South Africa, where he is classified as a "colored" person of mixed racial descent. In the 1950s he became active in opposing South Africa's race laws, and in the 1960s he was arrested, tortured, shot and imprisoned on Robben Island, a detention center for political prisoners.

He was forced into exile in 1966 and lived in London for four years before emigrating to the United States in 1970 at the invitation of Northwestern. Mr. Brutus has remained in the United States on a series of temporary visas. But in 1980, when Rhodesia became Zimbabwe, his citizenship status became cloudy.

ment, is viewed as a leader of the Khalq group.

But Moscow has thrown its support behind President Karmal, who took power after the Soviet military intervention in December 1979, and whose Parcham followers wield greater power and hold important posts in the government and the party. Numerically, however, they are a smaller group.

In an unrelated incident, Afghan rebels suffered heavy casualties in a surprise attack by Soviet soldiers on Aug. 10 in a suburb of Herat. The diplomat said that more than 50 Soviet soldiers were killed in the ensuing battle, and that Soviet forces responded with several days of heavy bombings in the area.

The diplomat said Tuesday that the Parcham group consisted of army troops and officers, while the Khalq members, regarded as more nationalistic, were policemen from the Interior Ministry. Further details of the incident were not available.

The intraparty clashes were at a peak in 1980 and 1981, when scores, perhaps hundreds, of Afghan Communists killed each other. The killings slowed last year, although relations between the Khalq and Parcham groups have remained tense.

The defense minister, Lieutenant General Abdul Qadir, who was among the tank commanders who stormed the presidential palace in April 1978 and helped install the country's first Marxist govern-

U.S. Plans 11 Shuttle Flights in 1984 As 'Discovery' Replaces 'Columbia'

By John Noble Wilford

New York Times Service

EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE, California — As technicians serviced the space shuttle Challenger after its six-day flight, workers at a nearby plant were putting the finishing touches on the third shuttle, the Discovery, which is set to be rolled out next month and to begin flying next year.

With the Challenger and the Discovery both in operation, and the first shuttle, the Columbia, in reserve, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration plans 11 missions in 1984, as against four this year.

Rockwell International Corp., the prime contractor, expects the Discovery to emerge from its hangar on Oct. 1, the 25th anniversary of the space agency's formation.

A week or two later, the winged spaceship, which is the size of a DC-9 jetliner, will be ferried to the Kennedy Space Center at Cape Canaveral, Florida, atop a Boeing 747 for final processing and inspection.

The Discovery's first mission is scheduled for May 7, 1984. For at least a year after that, the Discovery and the Challenger are to fly alternate missions. The Columbia, meanwhile, is being prepared for a mission to begin Oct. 28 and then could remain out of service for nearly two years.

Space agency officials are studying a plan to "mothball" the Columbia, which flew the first five shuttle missions, at the Kennedy Space Center and to use many of its components for spare parts to support the other two vehicles. It would be kept ready, however, as a backup vehicle in case either of the other two ran into serious problems.

An inspection of the Challenger on Tuesday indicated that it would have need of few new parts. At a news conference here, Herman K. Widick, ground operations manager for the shuttle at the Kennedy Space Center, reported that the Challenger survived its six days in orbit in better shape than a shuttle did on any previous flight.

Mr. Widick said only 27 of the craft's 31,000 heat-shielding tiles appeared to need replacement because of damage in the liftoff or re-entry.

Captain Richard H. Truly, commander of the eighth shuttle flight, was named Tuesday as the first commander of the Naval Space Command, which will consolidate the navy's operations in space communications, navigation, surveillance and other space activities.

Lockheed Wins Contract The Lockheed Corporation was selected Wednesday by NASA to conduct space shuttle launch and

landing activities at the Kennedy Space Center in Florida and at Vandenberg Air Force Base in California, in what is believed to be the largest space-related services contract ever awarded. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

Lockheed's proposed cost for an initial six-year period was \$2 billion, NASA said. Major subcontractors of Lockheed are Grumman

Technical Services Inc., Morton Thiokol Inc. and Pan American World Services Inc.

The loser in the battle for the contract is Rockwell International, whose bid was supported by Boeing Services International, Martin Marietta Launch Services Corp., USBI Launch Services Corp. and United Airlines Aerospace Services Co.

Panel on Aquino Opens With Forensic Testimony

By Abby Tan

Washington Post Service

MANILA — The commission created to investigate the murder of Benigno S. Aquino Jr. opened Wednesday with a government forensic expert testifying that the gun used to kill him was probably fired upward.

Dr. Bienvenido Muñoz, a medical-legal officer with the Bureau of National Investigation, who performed the autopsy on Mr. Aquino, said a bullet entered his head from behind the left ear, traveled upward and was deflected down before exiting through his jaw.

Mr. Aquino, 50, the main political rival of President Ferdinand E. Marcos, was shot at close range Aug. 21, moments after he stepped off a China Air Lines plane that had brought him back from three years of self-imposed exile in the United States.

The government maintains that Mr. Aquino was shot by a single assassin, Rolando Galman y Dawang, who in turn was shot to death by security guards escorting Mr. Aquino from the plane.

However, there is widespread belief that government forces killed Mr. Aquino. The political opposition has said that only someone standing behind and above him could have aimed the shot.

Under intense questioning by Amadeo Sano, the commission's

general counsel, and later by members of the commission, Dr. Muñoz said it was not possible for the gun to have been fired from above. The bullet would have then exited through the neck, he said.

The two possibilities, Dr. Muñoz said, were that Mr. Aquino's head was bent forward at the time he was shot or that he had tilted his head upward. In both instances the bullet would have traveled the same path.

An opposition lawyer, Juan David, later denounced Dr. Muñoz's testimony as "against the laws of inertia and physics."

"The public is being taken for a ride," he declared.

Mr. David and another lawyer, Noli Santos, tried to stop the five-man commission, composed of four retired justices of the Supreme Court and headed by the current chief justice, Enrique M. Fernando, from proceeding. In separate petitions, they and another group of lawyers opposed to the Marcos regime asked the high tribunal of the Supreme Court to disqualify Chief Justice Fernando on the ground of conflicts of interest.

The commission had a credibility problem before it began. Mr. Aquino's family had refused to take part, and the opposition umbrella group known as Unido had dismissed the inquiry as a probable whitewash.

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Chad Claims 100 Rebels Killed in Garrison Attack

Reuters

NDJAMENA, Chad — The government said Wednesday its forces had killed 100 rebels in repelling a ground attack Tuesday in northeastern Chad, but Western diplomatic sources said they were not aware of any significant clash in the area.

Information Minister Mahamat Soumaila said that Libyan-backed rebels, after an aerial attack Monday, mounted a ground assault Tuesday on a garrison at Oum Chalouba, 400 miles (640 kilometers) northeast of the capital. Government troops fought them off without loss, he said. The ground attack was the second in less than a week.

Mr. Soumaila said that the forces of President Hissène Habré captured 53 rebels Tuesday, including some of the Libyan troops said to be in northern Chad helping the rebels of former President Goukouni Oueddei. Libya denies having any regular troops in the country.

Asked about a comment by Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy of France in Paris Tuesday night that

only a minor clash had taken place, Mr. Soumaila complained of "tendencies to minimize Libyan aggression."

Mr. Soumaila said Mr. Mauroy's comment implied either a lack of information or revealed a maneuver in the making. He declined to expand on his comment.

He said he expected more bombardments from Libyan planes on the Oum Chalouba garrison between attacks by Libyan-backed ground forces.

"These are the classic Libyan tactics we have seen before," he said. "Bringing in the bombers when the ground attack has been repulsed, then attack again on the ground until they win the position."

Mr. Soumaila has said that on Monday night, as a preparation for the latest ground attack, six Libyan bombers carried out intensive raids on the garrison for 90 minutes.

Western diplomatic sources here who follow the long-running Chad war closely said they knew of only one high-flying aircraft that dropped a few bombs in the desert without inflicting casualties.

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NOVEMBER 14

Reaganomics: Success or failure?
Murray L. Weidenbaum, former Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors in the Reagan administration, Director, Center for the Study of American Business, Washington University.

Currency risk assessment and market strategy.
Jeffrey C. Donahue, Manager, Foreign Exchange Risks, Union Carbide Corporation.

How to measure the success of exposure management.
Claudio Mercolli, Group Treasurer, Eni.

Computer technology and foreign exchange dealing.
Hamish Donohoe, Director and Head of Banking Services, Hill Samuel Co. Ltd.

Money market investment opportunities.
Steven S. Licht, Deputy Chairman, Credit Suisse First Boston.

Luncheon address: LDC debt financing.
Walter O. Habermeyer, Counsellor and Treasurer, International Monetary Fund.

The use of currency baskets in managing exposure.
Kolervo Salmi, Treasurer, Finnboard.

International liquidity management in the oil industry.
Alan Kershaw, Manager of Treasury, Kuwait Petroleum Int'l.

Trading currency options.
Arnold Staloff, President, F.A.C., Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

NOVEMBER 15

The future of the European Monetary System.
Robert Triffin, Professor of Economics, University of Louvain.

The use of currency forecasts in measuring transaction exposures.
Martin Bralsford, Group Treasurer, Rank Organization Plc.

What corporate treasurers should expect from their banks.
Daniel H. Hodson, Finance Director, Unigate Plc.

The use of ECUs for invoicing intracompany accounts.
Gino Ricci, International Treasurer, Compagnie de Saint-Gobain.

Luncheon address: The effect of monetary policy on exchange rates.
Christopher W. McMahon, Deputy Governor, Bank of England.

After ten years of floating exchange rates, does price parity theory have any relevance?
William Robinson, Senior Research Fellow, London Business School.

The exchange rate outlook for the major currencies.
Henry E. Hubbe, Senior Vice President, European American Banking Corp.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Soviet Rendition

From Lies to Countercharges

The Soviet leaders have managed to turn one night of reckless aerial murder into a prolonged and ugly flight from responsibility. They are conceding facts that they have known for days only as the evidence shoots down their original lies. They will regret this destruction of their leader's credibility even more than they undoubtedly regret their air force's stupidity. They should quit trying to justify the unjustifiable and purge their consciences instead by joining other nations in constructive remedial action.

And Mr. Reagan, having shrewdly and moderately made his point, should quit while he is ahead. The Russians made a grievous mistake that they found too humiliating to confess. But they do not routinely massacre innocent travelers. They compounded the error with unsustainable denials and countercharges. But if not browbeaten mercilessly they will recognize the importance of safe transit and of channels of reliable communication with American leaders.

There is obviously no moral symmetry in the present arguments of the two superpowers. The Soviet Union owes itself and the world a burst of candor that can lead to agreements that make its aerial security consistent with safe international aviation. To proclaim a "right" to shoot down suspicious planes does not make it right to do so. The tragic consequences of a paranoid fear of border violations hardly justify making the Soviet people more paranoid. Surely, for the most self-interested reasons, the men in the Kremlin will eventually want to take measures that can prevent such cruel attacks in the future.

That is why Mr. Reagan is right to seek international rather than merely U.S. countermeasures. That is why he is right to confine his measures mostly to the realm of aviation.

The technology that exposed so much of the truth after the fact can be harnessed to prevent comparable tragedy in the future. New rules for handling off-course planes are obviously needed. So are new rules of engagement inside the Soviet Air Force.

But sanctions alone will not make the Russians change their rules. They need to be accompanied by intensive diplomacy in which other nations seek benefit rather than triumph. The United States, having spearheaded the quest for truth, now owes itself and the world a mature digestion of the facts. This tragic episode does not prove the perfidy of every Soviet deed any more than it proves the validity of every American action or arms program.

What has been so admirable about Mr. Reagan so far is his insistence on arguing from the evidence and tailoring his actions to the problem at issue. He, too, commands awesome power that can be misapplied. He, too, leads a fallible people, not a moral crusade.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Kremlin Brazenly It Out

Having shot down a Korean airliner, the Soviet Union appears determined to meet international protests by trying to shift the burden of fault to the United States. Its statements bristle with an evident intent to brazen it out. Some parts of the statements — that the airliner was flying without navigation lights, for instance — are directly contradicted by tapes of the Soviet pilots. The potentially most telling allegation — that the airliner emitted coded radio signals of a sort "usually used in transmitting intelligence information" — was vague and undocumented. The personal abuse directed at President Reagan suggests that the Kremlin is reeling under the hard evidence made public, promptly, by the president and that it lacks confidence in its own case.

Why are the Russians not seeking to cut their losses by admitting error and moving on with other business? Why are they acting in a self-indulgent, emotional and nationalistic way, one seeming to undercut the presumed Soviet interest in improving relations with the United States and Europe in particular?

Some part of the explanation rests on dim considerations of the Russian national psyche. The main part would seem to flow from a calculated political judgment. It is as though Mr. Andropov, once he realized an innocent airliner had been destroyed, took the course of least internal resistance. He decided to stand with the Soviet military and KGB against any other tendency to give priority to ties with Washington and the world at large.

In doing the easy political thing, the Kremlin has failed to act on the obligation of a great power to do in small matters what must be done to maintain an atmosphere conducive to working on the big matters: reducing the dangers of nuclear war and moderating political disputes. Thus has it taken upon itself the responsibility for whatever degree of greater freeze in Soviet-U.S. relations may now ensue.

The president's television presentation Monday was at once firm and restrained. He supplied the details and analysis to buttress America's collective outrage, but he did his part — even if Mr. Andropov has not done his — to keep the United States on the important arms control negotiating track. That he confined the action items to civil aviation measures within the political range of many different countries was sensible and not a little courageous, given the bitter disappointment felt by so many of his political supporters.

We thought he stretched awkwardly and unnecessarily by making a pitch for the MX. The shock of Soviet conduct and his own measured handling of the crisis are likely to firm up support for his defense projects anyway. Meanwhile he is right to keep leaning on Moscow, with facts, for a fuller and more forthcoming response.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Opinion

De la Madrid's Success

Mexico's President Miguel de la Madrid had reason to feel satisfied when he delivered his first state of the nation speech last week, and so did the international bankers who have invested so much in Mexico, an important nation in deep financial trouble.

Although Mexico's economic problems are still serious, a fact that De la Madrid acknowledged in his annual "informe," conditions have improved in the 10 months since he was sworn into office. Unfortunately, the evidence of that is mainly statistical, and the effects have yet to reach the average Mexican.

"I am aware that the crisis has not been overcome," De la Madrid told Mexico's Congress. "The only thing my government can affirm is that the deepest and greatest aspects are under control."

Indeed, it appears that they are. Inflation, running at 100 percent a year ago, is down to 80 percent, and is expected to slow even further before the end of the year. Bank deposits are up, meaning that fewer Mexicans are taking their money out of the country. The government's reserves of hard currency are also up, from \$1.77 billion when De la Madrid took office to \$3.55 billion now. And dollars are again flowing into the country, thanks to a surge in tourism and steady oil sales to the United States, for which Mexico is now the largest supplier in the world.

Almost immediately after taking office, De la Madrid turned to the International Monetary Fund for assistance, and it responded with \$3.9 billion in emergency loans. But, as it often does, the fund demanded severe austerity measures in exchange. To reduce the government budget deficits from 18 percent of the gross domestic product to 8.5 percent, De la Madrid cut state spending dramatically. He even took politically unpopular steps like eliminating government subsidies on milk, bread and other food staples, and limiting wage increases for Mexico's workers.

There were some who feared that forcing such austerity on a largely poor nation that had barely begun to feel the benefits of oil wealth could provoke massive social unrest, perhaps even a revolution. So far that has not happened, which is a tribute to the resilience of both the Mexican people and their nation's political system.

— Los Angeles Times

The Boeing Furor

President Reagan's measured response on television to the Soviet Union's massacre of the 269 aboard Flight 007 was prudent, pragmatic, presidential.

It appears to have angered only the conservative extremists who had been calling for a breakdown of the nuclear arms control talks and suspension of trade and diplomatic relations with the Soviets. That would have been emotionally satisfying but irresponsible.

Reagan's cutoff of negotiations on renewing cultural exchanges and opening of new consular offices will be symbolically useful.

— Chicago Sun-Times

Averell Harriman, the U.S. wartime ambassador to Moscow, tells the story of Ivan, the Russian peasant, who took to a traveler to save him from a savage Siberian blizzard. Ivan shared his last food and vodka in an evening of drunken comradeship. When he awoke the next morning, he was suspicious that he had been taken in by the stranger. In a rage, he killed him.

The ambassador's parable, an old one, was intended to show the dual nature of a people we do not understand. Both sides of the Russian soul are real, the generous helpful one and the angry murderous one.

The deliberate shooting down of the Korean airliner last week with the loss of 269 persons is a stark reminder of the great gap that remains between U.S. and Soviet societies.

— Peter Kump in The Baltimore Sun

FROM OUR SEPT. 8 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: South American Distrust

NEW YORK — While the relations between Argentina and Brazil continue officially friendly, there is a deep-seated mistrust in each country, which is finding free expression in the newspapers. Both Argentina and Brazil wish to gain the ascendancy diplomatically in Uruguay because of the latter's strategic importance territorially for both. Consequently, intense interests exist in Buenos Aires over what the new Uruguayan Minister, Senor Gonzal Ramirez, will say at his official reception this week about the jurisdiction of the River Plate. Meanwhile, Brazil is said to be planning an indirect blow at Argentina by preparing to give Uruguay jurisdiction over half of Lake Titicaca, which belongs by treaty exclusively to Brazil.

1933: Jolson's Triumph

PARIS — Al Jolson, without his black-face makeup, drew enthusiastic comment last night when the film in which he stars, "Hallelujah, I'm a Bum," was given its Paris premiere at the Lord Byron Cinema. As usual, Jolson depends greatly on his genius for poignant portrayal in comedy, creating a difficult role. There is no doubt that he has a knack for turning a tear to a laugh. The theme of the play, a semi-musical satire on unemployment, is at times quite delightful. Jolson as Bum, the tramp, heads a band of vagabonds who make their home in Central Park. When he finally decides to "turn capitalist," and get a job, the tramps hold a "kangaroo" court and indict him for turning traitor to the cause of trampdom.

Soft-Pedaling the Boeing Incident Invites More Violence

By Richard Pipes

BOSTON — A few days ago, a Soviet fighter deliberately executed 269 passengers and crew of a Korean airliner that had wandered into Soviet space. Who had ordered this barbarous act, we do not know: It could have been Moscow, or it could have been the local military commander. Neither alternative is reassuring. If Moscow felt free to act in a manner so contrary to international law and ordinary human sensibilities, what does it restrain it? And if the culprit was the regional commander, then Soviet control over its forces in the field is much looser than one would like to believe and the chances of accidental war proportionately greater. (I leave out of consideration the possibility that the Soviet Air Defense Command had confused a Boeing 747 for a military aircraft. Incompetence of this kind would really be frightening.)

It is somewhat easier to understand the atmosphere in which this outrage had been decided upon. One can eliminate the possibility that some faction in the Kremlin had engineered it to undercut a looming U.S.-Soviet rapprochement, since press reports notwithstanding, nothing of the sort was as yet in the making. We can also dismiss as a cause Soviet paranoia about territorial integrity. For while it is true that the Soviet leaders are exceedingly sensitive to encroachments on their territory — and with good reason, because so much of it is stolen goods — there are more conventional ways of dealing with intruders.

The point to keep in mind is that for the Soviet government, violence constitutes the basis of authority at home as well as abroad. It maintains control over its empire only because it has demonstrated repeatedly that it can beat off by force any challenges. And it enjoys superpower status solely because it has acquired the means to destroy much of humanity. Brutal power is so essential to its legitimacy, that it is not at all averse to making an occasional display of it. This intimidates foreigners and rallies its own subjects around the flag. Moscow seems to act in accord with a bitter French proverb: "Shed tears and people doubt; shed blood and they believe."

It is encouraged in this misanthropic outlook by voices in the West that argue that no matter how brutal and otherwise disagreeable the Soviet regime may be — and few deny it is both — we have no choice but to "get along" with it. The oil slicks from the destroyed Korean airliner had barely had time to reach the surface of the sea, and already various editorial writers, columnists and legislators began to caution us to keep our outrage under control. "There should be no confusion between this incident," editorialized the Boston Globe, "and the mutual need for both countries to get a grip on levels of armaments that threaten the existence of mankind."

What does this statement, for all its superficial plausibility, say? It says that arms control is of such paramount importance that it must be wholly isolated or "decoupled" from Soviet behavior. Soviet actions are the "incidents"; nuclear weapons are the reality. On these same grounds, we have been previously urged not to speak out on Soviet violations of SALT lest we endanger START; not to publicize Soviet use of toxic weapons in Asia to the same end; and not to inquire too zealously into KGB involvement in the attempt on the life of the pope because evidence of complicity could prevent a Reagan-Andropov summit.

But can one really hope to separate a single area of East-West relations from the rest? Agreements, arms-control accords included, are made

with people. Because in international relations there exist no courts to punish violators, their success depends entirely on the contracting parties' demonstrated readiness to respect law and moral standards. To isolate arms-control agreements from the remainder of Soviet activities is to cast doubt on the very viability of SALT and START. A power that habitually behaves in a lawless manner in its non-nuclear activities cannot be expected to show scrupulous respect for law where nuclear issues are concerned.

This attitude amounts to giving Moscow immunity from the accepted norms of civilized behavior. It positively invites the Soviet leadership to

disregard law and morality, secure in the knowledge that all will be forgiven for the sake of potential arms-control accords. Nor does it contribute to a deceleration of the arms race because it encourages Moscow in the belief that the more awesome its nuclear arsenal, the greater the likelihood that its non-nuclear barbarities will be treated as mere incidents. And it surely does not improve the chances of peace inasmuch as bad habits acquired in small matters have a way of spilling over into great ones.

The writer, a professor of history at Harvard University, was until recently director of East European and Soviet affairs for the U.S. National Security Council. He contributed this article to the Los Angeles Times.

Russians Offer Another Chapter in Politics of Fear

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — The tragedy of the downed South Korean airliner is a reminder of the politics of fear. We are not likely to be told by the Soviet Union why these 269 lives were lost, for it is obviously terrified of the truth. Fear plays a larger part in the struggle for power and security than is generally realized.

Throughout history in wars over religion, the dogmatic clash of dreams for eternal life, the fears and whisperings of contending theologies and personalities led to more and more conflicts and atrocities.

During World War I, the Allies were so afraid of Germany under the Kaiser that they insisted on a policy of "total surrender" and punitive reparations. It was this policy, among others, that contributed, unintentionally, to the worldwide economic depression, and also to the rise of even more alarming and formidable political movements: communism in the Soviet Union, Nazism in Germany and fascism in Italy.

The chances are that we will never know who gave the orders in the Soviet Union to shoot down the Korean plane, but the guess here is that the motivation goes back into Russian history: the fear of invasion by Napoleon and Hitler, the fear of being overwhelmed by the computer societies of the West and Japan; the

fear of freedom; the fear of satellites in space and U.S. reconnaissance planes snooping with electronic gadgets into Soviet strategic hideouts. In this fearful and suspicious atmosphere, it is not hard to imagine that the Korean plane's intrusion into Soviet territory could lead to confusion and a tragic blunder.

If the leaders of the Soviet Union with its controlled press, radio and television tell the people every day that the United States is the enemy and is trying to spy on its strategic areas and overthrow its government, it is scarcely surprising that its air command and pilots shoot first and learn the facts later.

The easy and popular explanation of the Korean plane disaster is that Yuri Andropov, the Soviet leader, was in charge and ordered it, or that he was out to lunch and knew nothing about it — neither of which is a very happy thought.

Ever since Mr. Andropov took over from Leonid Brezhnev, he has been trying to persuade President Reagan to reduce the U.S. military budget and to sell him grain and gas pipelines and other technology.

He has also been trying to persuade the governments of Western Europe not to deploy cruise and Per-

shing-2 nuclear missiles in West Germany. Britain and Italy, and has been working on the "peace movement" in Europe, Japan and the United States to get it to believe that the Soviet Union is a model of peace and defender of human rights. Whereupon, Soviet aircraft shoot an unarmed civilian airplane into the Sea of Japan and even refuse to allow the families of the dead to recover the bodies.

Even if you assume that this tragic affair was a case of mistaken identity — which takes quite a stretch of imagination — the Soviet response to it has been so bizarre, so indifferent to the human tragedy and so vicious in its charges against the United States and the South Koreans that it can be explained only by the Russians' pathological fear of freedom.

The act of destroying the plane was bad enough, and might even have been explained as human error, but the official cover-up was even worse. For every deceptive official statement out of Moscow has left a drop of poison in U.S.-Soviet relations and added to the politics of fear — which from the end of their alliance in World War II is what has kept them from working together for a sane and decent order in the world.

"We must not imagine," the British

historian Herbert Butterfield wrote, "that all is well if our armaments make the enemy afraid; for it is possible that, at least in the 20th century, it is fear more than anything else which is the cause of war."

However hard we have tried in the 20th century to make allowances in advance for the unpredictable consequences of war," he continued, "we have always discovered that the most terrible of these have been omitted from our calculations or only imperfectly foreseen. One of the examples of the fact is the loss of liberty in various countries in Eastern Europe and the Balkans — the very regions whose freedom was the primary issue for which we were supposed to have undertaken two world wars."

The Russians have no monopoly on the politics of fear. As Mr. Andropov is practicing it on the United States, Mr. Reagan is practicing it on them as the "source of all evil."

And even in the United States, at the beginning of the presidential election of 1984, the old ad appeals to "fear" are starting to be heard — that if Mr. Reagan is re-elected, or replaced by Walter Mondale or John Glenn, all will be lost. It is a foolish argument in both domestic and foreign politics, but the appeal to fear is still standard political procedure.

The New York Times

There Is Nothing Benign About Assad

By Amos Perlmutter

WASHINGTON — A curious process sometimes comes into play when the West casts its eye on Middle Eastern one-man regimes. The process is a form of canonization — or the equivalent of it.

In the minds of Western policymakers looking for solutions to difficult problems, the leaders — one-time radicals, despots, usurpers — become not saints but moderates. In the process, the policymakers, grasping at straws, submit themselves to a willful and blissful act of amnesia.

It happened to Saddam Hussein of Iraq. It happened to the Palestine Liberation Organization's Yasser Arafat. Now it is happening to Hafez al-Assad, Syria's President.

The Reagan administration, frantically searching for a way to save a desperate situation in Lebanon, where that country's Christian government is falling apart at the seams, now thinks the last-gasp solution lies in Damascus. Ergo, President Assad has become a moderate — despite the conspicuous absence of any sign that he would be remotely accommodating to a peaceful solution in Lebanon.

But the continuing Lebanese stalemate, including the skirmishing involving U.S. marines and other nations' members of the multinational force, not to mention Mr. Assad's malicious behavior in the region generally, makes it imperative to examine this alleged savior more carefully.

A look at the Assad record and history will show just how futile it is to place any hope in him. The record

is one of sustained violence, deviousness, self-interest and implacable hostility to the United States.

Hafez al-Assad came to power in 1966 in a brutally engineered coup in which some 400 high-ranking Sunni Muslim officers were killed or exiled. Mr. Assad, a member of the minority Alawis, in 1970 then turned on his partner Salah Jadid in another coup, this time victimizing fellow Alawis and Druze whom he perceived as a threat. In 1973, Mr. Assad joined with Egypt in a joint attack on Israel for which Syria suffered heavily.

Yet in all that time he was seen by the West as a force for stability and political continuity in Syria. This he did with the gun, the sword, the knout and the jail cell. Mr. Assad flourishes, and persists, in Syria as a despot who brooks no opposition. This was amply demonstrated two years ago when, threatened by a fundamentalist rebellion of Sunnis, he acted quickly and in bloody fashion, nearly razed the city of Hama, which headquartered the main source of the rebellion. In the process, an estimated 30,000 civilians were killed.

His record in Lebanon is twisting and violent. Once Lebanon's civil war began, Mr. Assad became a political whirlwind dervish, first supporting the Christians against the Palestinians, then supporting the PLO against the Christians. Syria, in effect, maintained the PLO within Lebanon until the PLO had what seemed like a permanent military base and a state within a state. The ultimate result was to leave Mr. Assad with a stranglehold on more than 50 percent of Lebanon. Yet it was Mr. Assad, seeing the PLO weakened after its losing fight with the Israelis, who instigated the revolt within the PLO against Mr. Arafat, a revolt that led to the ouster of Mr. Arafat from Syria. So much for old friends.

It is futile to think that the U.S. special envoy, Robert C. McFarlane, will fare well with Mr. Assad especially after Mr. Assad unceremoniously refused to see his predecessor, the highly respected Philip C. Habib, which amounted to a slap in the face for the United States.

To court President Assad is plain foolishness on the part of the Administration. He is about as benign as a fox in a chicken coop. He is not now and never has been a moderate nor is he a potential friend. He is doing everything in his power to keep Lebanon's nominal government in disarray. He has no intention of leaving. Mr. Assad is the darkness at the end of the Lebanon tunnel.

The writer, a professor of political science at American University who recently returned from a three-month trip to Lebanon and Israel, contributes this comment to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Reassurances

Regarding "Companies Planning Ahead for Computer Disasters: We're Talking About Survival" and "Report Estimates Potential Toll of A-Strike on Russia" (HT, Aug. 25):

Thanks for the reassuring news: 165,000,000 Americans and 100,000,000 Russians (not to mention countless other millions around the world) may be killed in an all-out U.S.-Soviet nuclear war. But "several hundred of the largest corporations" will be safely tucked away in bomb-proof caverns.

I'm sure our children will all sleep better knowing that.

CHARLES P. SEDITA, Paris.

Well-Mannered Children

Regarding "Teaching Children a Lost Art" (HT, Aug. 23):

I am pleased that Joan Coles is making money out of teaching etiquette to children.

When my older children were growing up in the United States, at roughly the same age as Mrs. Coles' pupils, they were harassed as "sissies" by schoolmates because they did such things as stand behind their mother's chair, or eat correctly in a restaurant.

Now only our six year old is at home. She already knows how to smile, look someone straight in the eye and say "hello."

I find it terrible that American par-

ents have abandoned the task of bringing up their children.

JOHN PARRY, Geneva.

United Against Apartheid

Regarding "Coalition Will Fight Apartheid" (HT, Aug. 22):

It is heartening to hear about so many who in the face of harsh oppression are able to coordinate and openly challenge apartheid in South Africa. The United Democratic Front (UDF) appears from all reports to be a real people's movement, bringing together all races, all religions, and all philosophies. Only a coalition which is truly united and strongly committed to democracy can form a front that can fight and win against apartheid.

GEORGE SAUNDERS, Turbenthal, Switzerland.

Gender Agenda

Regarding "Gender Agenda" (American Topics, Sept. 3):

The latest effort by the White House to control the damage from the gender gap by appointing Manneen Reagan to a \$50,000 a year half time job as a consultant on women's issues to the Republican National Committee only serves to prove that for Mr. Reagan (whose views on cutting food stamps and other social benefits are well known) welfare for the truly needy begins at home — within his own family.

MARION HUNT, Paris.

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مكتبة النجف

SCIENCE

Casinos and the Compulsive Gambler

By Richard D. Lyons
New York Times Service

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey — Few of the thousands of people still up at dawn Monday in this resort town bothered to watch the daily miracle of the sunrise over the ocean. Most were still hunched over the gaming tables on the busiest weekend of the busiest year U.S. casinos have ever had.

And while the owners of the casinos and the public officials who collect taxes derived from them are ecstatic over the enormous increase in gambling over the last two years, therapists and social scientists who are just beginning to explore the world of addictive behavior are concerned about an accompanying increase in compulsive gambling and are intensifying their research into the reasons for it.

Publicity from casinos and state lotteries focuses on big payoffs and jackpots, but little attention is normally given to the losses, and what can follow: the thieves, the bankruptcies, the broken homes and ruined careers resulting from what the American Psychiatric Association terms an often serious "pathological disorder."

"The availability and proximity of casinos is leading more and more people into the type of gambling behavior that is out of control," said Robert J. Klein, director of the New Jersey State Council on Compulsive Gambling.

The concern of state officials about the problem is such that New Jersey has just started an educational campaign hoping to stop the gambler before he bets to consider the effect of his actions.

Concern expressed by U.S. psychiatrists and psychologists comes as gambling fever is spreading beyond the casinos here, since other forms of legal betting are booming as well. The New Jersey Lottery scored the biggest increase in its history last year, and officials from other states with legal betting are expressing growing fears about its social consequences.

"Compulsive gambling is a behavioral illness, and those caught up in it will do anything to get their hands on the money needed to gamble — anything at all," Mr. Klein said — a comment more than borne out by the anecdotes of a dozen members of Gamblers Anonymous who met recently in a dilapidated building two blocks from the billion-dollar row of casinos where some of its members have lost everything they owned, and their self-respect as well.

For 2½ hours the members related, with varying degrees of self-

consciousness, the well of misery that compulsive gambling had dropped them into: stealing, cheating, embezzling, selling narcotics, anything to get a stake to take back to the gaming tables.

"When I was into the action in a casino I really couldn't have cared less if my wife and three kids starved," a member named Don said. He gazed at the floor as he described how his gambling compulsions had cost him his home, his business and his family.

Don said that on that very morning, while eating breakfast in a diner, he had stolen a woman's purse, found \$400 in it, and was about to head for one of the casinos. He said he was only with the greatest of effort that he had forced himself to go back and return the purse to its owner.

"I just wish there was a pill I could take to put an end to these urges," he said in a voice shaking with emotion.

Dave, another member, said: "When I'm in the casinos I feel as though I'm on top of the world. It's an ego trip. I absolutely lose control of myself."

All members of the group confessed that their compulsion had led them to contemplate suicide; most admitted to criminal acts to raise money; several had been convicted and jailed, and most were deeply in debt, saying it would take years to make good on all their obligations to relatives, friends and loan sharks.

Such meetings with similar stories are on the increase as the number of members of Gamblers Anonymous mounts. Since the first casinos opened here in 1978, the organization's chapters in New Jersey have tripled to 37, while the number of chapters in New York City and its suburbs has doubled, to 100.

Monsignor Joseph A. Dunne, head of the National Council on Compulsive Gambling in New York, said, "The states that have allowed casino gambling and promoted lotteries are only now waking up to the social problems they can cause."

"People on the East Coast could afford to be tolerant of gambling in Las Vegas because its impact on the mental health of the community went unseen here," Monsignor Dunne said, adding, "But now we're beginning to see it at home."

Discussing the growth of gambling on the East Coast, Francis X. Fee, director of finance for the New Jersey Casino Gambling Commission, said: "There seems to have been an almost insatiable market that has developed in the last several years, a market the commission did not anticipate." He noted that the nine casinos here will have gross revenues of \$2 billion this year.

According to gambling specialists, the rise in the number of chapters of Gamblers Anonymous on the East Coast since the casinos opened here is no coincidence. They see a direct link between the availability of gambling and compulsive gambling.

Psychologists at the University of Michigan conducted a survey of gambling habits for the National Gambling Commission, a study group created by Congress in 1970. They concluded in a report published in 1976 that 1.1 percent of Americans were "probable" compulsive gamblers, while 2.6 percent were "possible" compulsive gamblers.

But according to Dr. Ted E. Dielman, associate professor of health sciences at Michigan, the researchers detected a regional nu-



A new, \$100,000 gambling plaque in Atlantic City.

ance. In the Las Vegas area they found that the percentage of "probables" had risen to 2.5, while the percentage of "possibles" had fallen to below 1 percent.

"The only logical conclusion we could draw was that the accessibility of gambling had converted possibles to probables," Dr. Dielman said.

As the social damage of compulsive gambling has increased, so have attempts to isolate the causes of compulsive gambling, and bring about new methods of treatment.

Dr. Lawrence J. Hatterer, a Manhattan psychiatrist who has made extensive studies of addictive behavior, said: "Gambling is the most neglected of the addictions. Treatment for compulsive gambling has been notoriously unsuccessful."

Dr. Robert L. Custer, a Washington psychiatrist known for his pioneering work in the treatment of compulsive gambling, said he had detected two traits common to most people caught up in gambling.

"Of the hundreds of persons I've seen," he said, "I have noted an inordinate fear of dying, which is sometimes referred to as thanatophobia, coupled with a constitutional need for stimulation. They are intolerant of boredom, they can't sit still, they have to do something."

"Gambling tends to give them a sensation of being alive," he continued. "When they're not gambling, they're dead — they don't exist. Gambling is their existence, it overbites all other fears."

Dr. Sirag Sanger, a Manhattan psychiatrist who has treated many cases of compulsive gambling, said, "There is no easy answer to what makes a person become compulsive, since there are multiple risk factors and causes."

But Dr. Sanger offered a series of characteristics he has noticed in most compulsive gamblers he has seen: low self-esteem and the over-compensating need to "feel big"; a

feeling of unreality about life; a lack of integration with society; loneliness, leading to "pseudo-camaraderie" with other gambling people; the identification of gambling with masculinity, expressed by being a big spender; and excessive concern with material possessions, never being satisfied that one has enough.

Dr. Sanger and other specialists say predisposition to compulsive gambling starts early in life, when a child lacks a feeling of closeness with his family and is out of touch with others. The risk factors he lists include parents who have dreams of affluence, but who are less than they would like to be; parents who are gamblers themselves; scoring a big gambling win as a teen-ager, which reinforces the desire to gamble; linking up with a group that likes to be in the limelight but cannot afford to pay for it; living in an area that lacks inexpensive recreation, and a lack of support to continue sports and academic work.

Dr. Sanger said treatment for the compulsive gambler should center on getting the better back in touch with reality by "emphasizing the value of relationships with family and friends, putting the value of money in perspective, getting back into sports, music and art, and resuming ambitions and careers."

While some therapists insist that treatment does work for the majority, the members of Gamblers Anonymous who met here were skeptical. They told of dozens of "cures" followed by gambling binges.

In addition, while therapists seldom care to discuss the issue in public, there are those who describe compulsive gamblers as classically unreliable: they break appointments and they don't pay fees for services, for instance. Some psychiatrists, their patience exhausted, prefer to invest their time in people who seem to offer a better chance of success.

Malaysia's Mighty Weevil

By Susan Robinson
United Press International

KUALA LUMPUR — A tiny weevil one-eighth of an inch (30 millimeters) long has become the star of Malaysia's most recent success story — the burgeoning palm-oil industry.

Elaeidobius kamerunicus has raised palm-oil production by at least \$100 million a year and saved plantations millions more in labor costs in the 2½ years since it arrived from West Africa.

"The weevil is one of the most important biological innovations in the industry," said Professor Augustine Ong, chemistry and technology director for the Palm Oil Research Institute of Malaysia.

"It has increased production and eliminated the costs involved in hiring human pollinators, who are now free to do other work."

The institute imported more than 1,000 weevils from Cameroon and released them in February 1981. The weevil has spread throughout the country's hundreds of giant oil-palm estates and boosted output by as much as 24 percent.

In 1982, Malaysia, the world's largest palm-oil producer, harvested more than 3.5 million tons — nearly 1 million tons more than in 1981, an increase experts credit to the pollinating efficiency of the weevil.

"Early results indicate an increased oil yield and our kernel recovery is up by almost 30 percent," said a planter with one of the country's largest plantation groups.

Oil-palm flowers used to be pollinated by the wind, insects or hired work gangs using long poles to transfer pollen from male to female trees.

"We used to employ 900 laborers to pollinate trees," the planter said. "Since we got the weevil, we've saved \$1 million a year, releasing the work force for more fruitful activities."

The institute calculated savings from the wonder weevil to be more than \$6 million a year, or \$5 for each of the 2.88 million acres (1.16 million hectares) planted in oil palms.

Since the weevil started work, oil palms have borne bigger, heavier fruit bunches from which most oil is produced. The inner oil-rich kernel yield has increased as much as 50 percent.

The massive production jump caught processing mills unprepared, forcing hurried modifications to equipment so it could cope with the big compact bunches.

Now Malaysia is seeking new markets — particularly in developing countries — for its billion dollars worth of palm oil, which has

many different uses, from cooking oil to motor fuel.

Scientists are keeping a close eye on the rapidly multiplying weevil to monitor its long-term effect on the trees.

"There is a fear that the oil palm could have a physiological reaction to the weevil by resting longer since

it has to bear more fruit," Professor Ong said.

So far the weevil has not shown a penchant for extending its gastronomic field to rice, coconut or other valuable commodity crops but researchers are watching for any signs of mutation or changes in feeding habits.

CURRENTS

New Early Test Traces Birth Defects

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Scientists have discovered a new technique that will enable doctors to diagnose birth defects and a baby's sex within the first 10 weeks of pregnancy, Science magazine reported.

This was as much as two months earlier than the current testing method of amniocentesis, in which a small amount of fluid is drawn from the sac around the embryo, the magazine said.

The new test is performed by removing and analyzing hairlike projections on the membrane surrounding the embryo, which disappear by about the 10th week of pregnancy. The magazine said the test, already used to determine sex in China and the Soviet Union, and now being studied in the United States and Europe, could be relatively easily performed, by inserting a thin, hollow tube into the woman's cervix and using suction to pull away parts of the projections, or villi.

Human Plague Deaths Rose in 1982

GENEVA (AP) — The number of deaths around the world from human plague rose in 1982 to 36, the World Health Organization says.

In 1982 there were 713 cases reported, compared to the record low in 1981 of 194 cases and 25 deaths, the WHO said.

The largest number of cases were found in Africa, on Uganda's border with Zaire (153 cases and three deaths), in Tanzania (36 cases and three deaths), in Madagascar (36 cases and 19 deaths) and for the first time in 10 years in South Africa (19 cases and one death). The United States reported 19 cases and three deaths from seven Southern states.

Urine Test Aids Depression Therapy

CHICAGO (AP) — Depression can be caused by low levels of an amphetamine-like chemical in the brain and the absence of that chemical can be discovered through a urine test, doctors say.

A link between depression and low levels of phenylethylamine in the brain was established some years ago by researchers at Rush-Presbyterian-St. Luke's Medical Center. They have now developed a way of tracing the chemical by measuring a key breakdown product called phenyl acetate, which is excreted in the urine.

Abnormally low amounts of phenylethylamine, the researchers say, cause a lack of interest and concentration, loss of pleasure, forgetfulness and other symptoms characteristic of depression. Preliminary findings from a study involving 40 severely depressed patients showed that in 10 of them, depression lifted after they took dosages of phenylalanine, an amino acid, and vitamin B6.

Leukemia Treatment Shows Promise

LA JOLLA, California (UPI) — Researchers say they have developed "a very successful" bone marrow cleaning process aimed at curing acute lymphocytic leukemia.

Howard Green, president of the Hybritech Inc. research firm, said that clinical trials had reached a sufficient number of days of remission in the earliest patients treated to suggest that the method holds some promise. The less than a dozen patients who began undergoing the experimental treatment over a year ago, after unsuccessful treatments with conventional chemotherapy, showed signs of improving for over 450 days, he said.

The treatment involves sterilizing bone marrow to be used in transplants, or cleaning the cancerous cells from marrow taken from the patients themselves. The marrow is taken from the patient, "cleaned" with antibodies and injected back into the patient.

About Assn

Since the end of the human Mr. Assad has been at any effort to find a position. He has announced that he will not be running for the 1984 election, but he is not yet ready to make a final decision. He is still in the United States, and he is still in the United States.

Syracuse, N.Y. — The Syrian Arab Republic's president, Hafez Assad, said today that he would not run for a fourth term in the 1984 election, but he is not yet ready to make a final decision. He is still in the United States, and he is still in the United States.

On a broader note, Mr. Assad has been a consistent proponent of peace efforts in the Middle East. He has been a consistent proponent of peace efforts in the Middle East. He has been a consistent proponent of peace efforts in the Middle East.

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Some of the action in an Atlantic City casino.



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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1983

WALL STREET WATCH

By EDWARD ROHRBACH

Shoplifting-Surveillance Companies Find Profits in a Growing Crime Wave

It's not a pretty picture: shoplifters robbing storeowners to the tune of more than \$50 billion a year worldwide.

But Wall Street has been doing its part to build a better mousetrap and stem — or cash in on — the rising wave of pilfering. Among the stock market's best performers have been companies in the so-called electronic article-surveillance industry.

These companies reported revenues of \$90 million last year and anticipate a continued annual growth rate of 25 to 30 percent (compared with shoplifting's estimated 20 percent yearly increase) for the next year.

These are basically electronic devices: at store exits, combined with sensitized tags attached to retail items. Recently introduced are flexible, adhesive-backed tags that are opening up the even larger supermarket and hard-goods markets.

The systems have the potential to keep track of all things that move.

It's a high-technology industry, says Arthur T. Milausky, president of Knogo, the first company to enter the EAS field in 1966. Knogo, with a factory in Belgium, does more than half its business outside the United States.

That the EAS industry has so far only penetrated 5 percent of the retail market, mainly apparel merchandise, strongly favors "significant future growth" for the industry, according to E. Gray Glass 3d, analyst for Kidder Peabody.

But what excites him is that "an EAS system in its potentially most advanced state can be applied wherever it is necessary to keep track of something that moves or can be moved." Examples: Units coming down a production line, rental cars and ship containers, airline luggage, movable medical equipment in a hospital — even pets.

Mr. Glass rates Sensormatic Electronics, the dominant company in the field, as a "core holding" in EAS. In the longer term, Knogo and Checkpoint Systems, the two next largest, are "attractive."

Loann Hargreaves, analyst for Merrill Lynch, calls Sensormatic a buy and the industry "leader and best-positioned company." She expects profits to rise from 92 cents a share in fiscal 1983 to \$1.15 to \$1.20 for fiscal 1984.

Fairweather's Robert Sullivan notes that Knogo's incoming orders are rising 50 percent ahead of last year. "But at 25 times next year's EPS (earnings-per-share) estimate, the stock carries above average risk and is suitable only for longer-term portfolios," he said.

"Sensormatic should command the highest multiple among the group because it combines the qualities of a successful technology company — above average growth and margins — with the stability and predictability characteristic of service companies," said Mary Lisanti, an E.F. Hutton analyst.

Not so enamored with Sensormatic, however, is David Altman of Goldman Sachs. While he is "very comfortable with Sensormatic's fundamentals," he thinks that the high price/earnings ratio at 40 times this year's estimated profits leaves little room for a stock-valuation basis.

One of Sensormatic's early fans who continues to favor it is Equity Research Associates. Since John Westergaard put the stock on Equity's buy list in 1977, the stock has risen 2,000 percent.

American District Telegraph, which offers an alarm system connected to telephones that protects homes and offices from burglars, is the type of service company that Philippe Tripet, research director at Bordier & Co., Geneva, believes has a good chance to "rotate up" on Wall Street in the next change of market leadership.

Other Candidates for Gains

American Express and Kinder-Care are other stocks in the service group, along with the airlines, that he is watching closely for signs of resurgence.

"Now, however, leading the market are cars, papers, and aluminum, and those are the stocks we plan to keep buying for the next few months, or until the rotation changes," he said.

The private bank's current recommended list includes Exxon, Mobil, Atlantic Richfield, International Paper, Alcoa and Alcan.

While acknowledging that the stock market will be hard pressed to duplicate its explosive strength of a year ago, Mr. Tripet remains bullish. He forecasts that the Dow average will reach 1,400 during the next six months.

Stefan D. Abrams, chairman of Oppenheimer's stock-selection committee, sees parallels between recent stock market performance and the summer of 1975, when interest rates backed up nearly two full points as the recovery took hold. That year, he noted, in the first significant correction of what became of a long bull market, the broad averages pulled back more than 15 percent.

"Many came to believe that the bull market was over," he recalled.

Mr. Abrams said a lack of solid market leadership and a failure to convince investors that the rise in interest rates is over has been holding back this market. But he is bullish and expects that leadership in the "next leg is likely to focus even more selectively on companies having the strongest relative earnings gains."

Oppenheimer's recommendations include: International Paper, PPG Industries, Lubrizol, Witco, DeKalb AgResearch and Deere, along with Armstrong World and Owens-Corning Fiberglass.

International Herald Tribune

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Sept. 7, including bank service charges

Country	Rate	Country	Rate	Country	Rate	Country	Rate
American Express	1.0114	Swiss Franc	1.1200	Japanese Yen	1.1200	British Pound	1.1200
Bank of America	1.0114	German Mark	1.1200	French Franc	1.1200	Italian Lira	1.1200
Bank of Montreal	1.0114	Spanish Peseta	1.1200	Belgian Franc	1.1200	Dutch Guilder	1.1200
Bank of New York	1.0114	Portuguese Escudo	1.1200	Swedish Krona	1.1200	Norwegian Krone	1.1200
Bank of Paris	1.0114	Irish Punt	1.1200	Australian Dollar	1.1200	New Zealand Dollar	1.1200
Bank of Tokyo	1.0114	South African Rand	1.1200	Canadian Dollar	1.1200	Mexican Peso	1.1200
Bank of London	1.0114	Israeli Sheqel	1.1200	Indonesian Rupiah	1.1200	Singapore Dollar	1.1200
Bank of India	1.0114	Thai Baht	1.1200	Philippine Peso	1.1200	Malaysian Ringgit	1.1200
Bank of China	1.0114	Chinese Yuan	1.1200	South Korean Won	1.1200	Chinese Hong Kong Dollar	1.1200
Bank of Japan	1.0114	Taiwan Dollar	1.1200	Chinese Taipei Dollar	1.1200	Chinese Mainland Dollar	1.1200

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency deposits Sept. 7

Term	Rate	Term	Rate	Term	Rate	Term	Rate
1M	9.75%	3M	10.00%	6M	10.25%	1Y	10.50%
2M	9.75%	4M	10.00%	7M	10.25%	1Y	10.50%
3M	9.75%	5M	10.00%	8M	10.25%	1Y	10.50%
4M	9.75%	6M	10.00%	9M	10.25%	1Y	10.50%
5M	9.75%	7M	10.00%	10M	10.25%	1Y	10.50%
6M	9.75%	8M	10.00%	11M	10.25%	1Y	10.50%
7M	9.75%	9M	10.00%	12M	10.25%	1Y	10.50%
8M	9.75%	10M	10.00%	13M	10.25%	1Y	10.50%
9M	9.75%	11M	10.00%	14M	10.25%	1Y	10.50%
10M	9.75%	12M	10.00%	15M	10.25%	1Y	10.50%

Key Money Rates

Country	Rate	Country	Rate	Country	Rate	Country	Rate
United States	9.75%	Japan	10.00%	Germany	10.25%	France	10.50%
Canada	10.00%	Italy	10.25%	Spain	10.50%	UK	10.75%
Sweden	11.00%	Netherlands	11.25%	Belgium	11.50%	Australia	11.75%
Denmark	12.00%	Portugal	12.25%	Greece	12.50%	South Africa	12.75%
Israel	13.00%	India	13.25%	China	13.50%	South Korea	13.75%
Thailand	14.00%	Philippines	14.25%	Malaysia	14.50%	Singapore	14.75%
Indonesia	15.00%	Brunei	15.25%	East Germany	15.50%	West Germany	15.75%
Poland	16.00%	Czech Republic	16.25%	Slovak Republic	16.50%	Hungary	16.75%
Romania	17.00%	Bulgaria	17.25%	Yugoslavia	17.50%	Croatia	17.75%
Slovenia	18.00%	Serbia	18.25%	Montenegro	18.50%	Bosnia and Herzegovina	18.75%
Herzegovina	19.00%	Macedonia	19.25%	Albania	19.50%	North Macedonia	19.75%
North Macedonia	20.00%	South Macedonia	20.25%	North Albania	20.50%	South Albania	20.75%
South Albania	21.00%	North Kosovo	21.25%	South Kosovo	21.50%	North Serbia	21.75%
North Serbia	22.00%	South Serbia	22.25%	North Montenegro	22.50%	South Montenegro	22.75%
South Montenegro	23.00%	North Bosnia	23.25%	South Bosnia	23.50%	North Herzegovina	23.75%
North Herzegovina	24.00%	South Herzegovina	24.25%	North Croatia	24.50%	South Croatia	24.75%
South Croatia	25.00%	North Slovenia	25.25%	South Slovenia	25.50%	North Serbia	25.75%
North Serbia	26.00%	South Serbia	26.25%	North Montenegro	26.50%	South Montenegro	26.75%
South Montenegro	27.00%	North Bosnia	27.25%	South Bosnia	27.50%	North Herzegovina	27.75%
North Herzegovina	28.00%	South Herzegovina	28.25%	North Croatia	28.50%	South Croatia	28.75%
South Croatia	29.00%	North Slovenia	29.25%	South Slovenia	29.50%	North Serbia	29.75%
North Serbia	30.00%	South Serbia	30.25%	North Montenegro	30.50%	South Montenegro	30.75%
South Montenegro	31.00%	North Bosnia	31.25%	South Bosnia	31.50%	North Herzegovina	31.75%
North Herzegovina	32.00%	South Herzegovina	32.25%	North Croatia	32.50%	South Croatia	32.75%
South Croatia	33.00%	North Slovenia	33.25%	South Slovenia	33.50%	North Serbia	33.75%
North Serbia	34.00%	South Serbia	34.25%	North Montenegro	34.50%	South Montenegro	34.75%
South Montenegro	35.00%	North Bosnia	35.25%	South Bosnia	35.50%	North Herzegovina	35.75%
North Herzegovina	36.00%	South Herzegovina	36.25%	North Croatia	36.50%	South Croatia	36.75%
South Croatia	37.00%	North Slovenia	37.25%	South Slovenia	37.50%	North Serbia	37.75%
North Serbia	38.00%	South Serbia	38.25%	North Montenegro	38.50%	South Montenegro	38.75%
South Montenegro	39.00%	North Bosnia	39.25%	South Bosnia	39.50%	North Herzegovina	39.75%
North Herzegovina	40.00%	South Herzegovina	40.25%	North Croatia	40.50%	South Croatia	40.75%
South Croatia	41.00%	North Slovenia	41.25%	South Slovenia	41.50%	North Serbia	41.75%
North Serbia	42.00%	South Serbia	42.25%	North Montenegro	42.50%	South Montenegro	42.75%
South Montenegro	43.00%	North Bosnia	43.25%	South Bosnia	43.50%	North Herzegovina	43.75%
North Herzegovina	44.00%	South Herzegovina	44.25%	North Croatia	44.50%	South Croatia	44.75%
South Croatia	45.00%	North Slovenia	45.25%	South Slovenia	45.50%	North Serbia	45.75%
North Serbia	46.00%	South Serbia	46.25%	North Montenegro	46.50%	South Montenegro	46.75%
South Montenegro	47.00%	North Bosnia	47.25%	South Bosnia	47.50%	North Herzegovina	47.75%
North Herzegovina	48.00%	South Herzegovina	48.25%	North Croatia	48.50%	South Croatia	48.75%
South Croatia	49.00%	North Slovenia	49.25%	South Slovenia	49.50%	North Serbia	49.75%
North Serbia	50.00%	South Serbia	50.25%	North Montenegro	50.50%	South Montenegro	50.75%
South Montenegro	51.00%	North Bosnia	51.25%	South Bosnia	51.50%	North Herzegovina	51.75%
North Herzegovina	52.00%	South Herzegovina	52.25%	North Croatia	52.50%	South Croatia	52.75%
South Croatia	53.00%	North Slovenia	53.25%	South Slovenia	53.50%	North Serbia	53.75%
North Serbia	54.00%	South Serbia	54.25%	North Montenegro	54.50%	South Montenegro	54.75%
South Montenegro	55.00%	North Bosnia	55.25%	South Bosnia	55.50%	North Herzegovina	55.75%
North Herzegovina	56.00%	South Herzegovina	56.25%	North Croatia	56.50%	South Croatia	56.75%
South Croatia	57.00%	North Slovenia	57.25%	South Slovenia	57.50%	North Serbia	57.75%
North Serbia	58.00%	South Serbia	58.25%	North Montenegro	58.50%	South Montenegro	58.75%
South Montenegro	59.00%	North Bosnia	59.25%	South Bosnia	59.50%	North Herzegovina	59.75%
North Herzegovina	60.00%	South Herzegovina	60.25%	North Croatia	60.50%	South Croatia	60.75%
South Croatia	61.00%	North Slovenia	61.25%	South Slovenia	61.50%	North Serbia	61.75%
North Serbia	62.00%	South Serbia	62.25%	North Montenegro	62.50%	South Montenegro	62.75%
South Montenegro	63.00%	North Bosnia	63.25%	South Bosnia	63.50%	North Herzegovina	63.75%
North Herzegovina	64.00%	South Herzegovina	64.25%	North Croatia	64.50%	South Croatia	64.75%
South Croatia	65.00%	North Slovenia	65.25%	South Slovenia	65.50%	North Serbia	65.75%
North Serbia	66.00%	South Serbia	66.25%	North Montenegro	66.50%	South Montenegro	66.75%
South Montenegro	67.00%	North Bosnia	67.25%	South Bosnia	67.50%	North Herzegovina	67.75%
North Herzegovina	68.00%	South Herzegovina	68.25%	North Croatia	68.50%	South Croatia	68.75%
South Croatia	69.00%	North Slovenia	69.25%	South Slovenia	69.50%	North Serbia	69.75%
North Serbia	70.00%	South Serbia	70.25%	North Montenegro	70.50%	South Montenegro	70.75%
South Montenegro	71.00%	North Bosnia	71.25%	South Bosnia	71.50%	North Herzegovina	71.75%
North Herzegovina	72.00%	South Herzegovina	72.25%	North Croatia	72.50%	South Croatia	72.75%
South Croatia	73.00%	North Slovenia	73.25%	South Slovenia	73.50%	North Serbia	73.75%
North Serbia	74.00%	South Serbia	74.25%	North Montenegro	74.50%	South Montenegro	74.75%
South Montenegro	75.00%	North Bosnia	75.25%	South Bosnia	75.50%	North Herzegovina	75.75%
North Herzegovina	76.00%	South Herzegovina	76.25%	North Croatia	76.50%	South Croatia	76.75%
South Croatia	77.00%	North Slovenia	77.25%	South Slovenia	77.50%	North Serbia	77.75%
North Serbia	78.00%	South Serbia	78.25%	North Montenegro	78.50%	South Montenegro	78.75%
South Montenegro	79.00%	North Bosnia	79.25%	South Bosnia	79.50%	North Herzegovina	79.75%
North Herzegovina	80.00%	South Herzegovina	80.25%	North Croatia	80.50%	South Croatia	80.75%
South Croatia	81.00%	North Slovenia	81.25%	South Slovenia	81.50%	North Serbia	81.75%
North Serbia	82.00%	South Serbia	82.25%	North Montenegro	82.50%	South Montenegro	82.75%
South Montenegro	83.00%	North Bosnia	83.25%	South Bosnia	83.50%	North Herzegovina	83.75%
North Herzegovina	84.00%	South Herzegovina	84.25%	North Croatia	84.50%	South Croatia	84.75%
South Croatia	85.00%	North Slovenia	85.25%	South Slovenia	85.50%	North Serbia	85.75%
North Serbia	86.00%	South Serbia	86.25%	North Montenegro	86.50%	South Montenegro	86.75%
South Montenegro	87.00%	North Bosnia	87.25%	South Bosnia	87.50%	North Herzegovina	87.75%
North Herzegovina	88.00%	South Herzegovina	88.25%	North Croatia	88.50%	South Croatia	88.75%
South Croatia	89.00%	North Slovenia	89.25%	South Slovenia	89.50%	North Serbia	89.75%
North Serbia	90.00%	South Serbia	90.25%	North Montenegro	90.50%	South Montenegro	90.75%
South Montenegro	91.00%	North Bosnia	91.25%	South Bosnia	91.50%	North Herzegovina	91.75%
North Herzegovina	92.00%	South Herzegovina	92.25%	North Croatia	92.50%	South Croatia	92.75%
South Croatia	93.00%	North Slovenia	93.25%	South Slovenia	93.50%	North Serbia	93.75%
North Serbia	94.00%	South Serbia	94.25%	North Montenegro	94.50%	South Montenegro	94.75%
South Montenegro	95.00%	North Bosnia	95.25%	South Bosnia	95.50%	North Herzegovina	95.75%
North Herzegovina	96.00%	South Herzegovina	96.25%	North Croatia	96.50%	South Croatia	96.75%
South Croatia	97.00%	North Slovenia	97.25%	South Slovenia	97.50%	North Serbia	97.75%
North Serbia	98.00%	South Serbia	98.25%	North Montenegro	98.50%	South Montenegro	98.75%
South Montenegro	99.00%	North Bosnia	99.25%	South Bosnia	99.50%	North Herzegovina	99.75%
North Herzegovina	100.00%	South Herzegovina	100.25%	North Croatia	100.50%	South Croatia	100.75%
South Croatia	101.00%	North Slovenia	101.25%	South Slovenia	101.50%	North Serbia	101.75%
North Serbia	102.00%	South Serbia	102.25%	North Montenegro	102.50%	South Montenegro	102.75%
South Montenegro	103.00%	North Bosnia	103.25%	South Bosnia	103.50%	North Herzegovina	103.75%
North Herzegovina	104.00%	South Herzegovina	104.25%	North Croatia	104.50%	South Croatia	104.75%
South Croatia	105.00%	North Slovenia	105.25%	South Slovenia	105.50%	North Serbia	105.75%
North Serbia	106.00%	South Serbia	106.25%	North Montenegro	106.50%	South Montenegro	106.75%
South Montenegro	107.00%	North Bosnia	107.25%	South Bosnia	107.50%	North Herzegovina	107.75%
North Herzegovina	108.00%	South Herzegovina	108.25%	North Croatia	108.50%	South Croatia	108.75%
South Croatia	109.00%	North Slovenia	109.25%	South Slovenia	109.50%	North Serbia	109.75%
North Serbia	110.00%	South Serbia	110.25%	North Montenegro	110.50%	South Montenegro	110.75%
South Montenegro	111.00%	North Bosnia	111.25%	South Bosnia	111.50%	North Herzegovina	111.75%
North Herzegovina	112.00%	South Herzegovina	112.25%	North Croatia	112.50%	South Croatia	

Reagan's Tax Cuts Fail To Increase U.S. Savings

By Peter T. Kilborn
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Just over two years ago the Reagan administration engineered sweeping changes in the U.S. tax system and the largest tax cuts in history. The primary objective was to encourage the country to save and invest more of its income.

Instead, Americans are saving less now than they did then.

Since the Korean war, American consumers have typically put aside a little more than 6 percent of their take-home pay, a level well below that of other major industrial countries.

Last year the personal saving rate in the United States slipped to 5.8 percent, uncommonly low during a recession, when people tend to increase their savings. And last spring, with the economic recovery well under way, the saving rate plunged to a 35-year low of 4 percent.

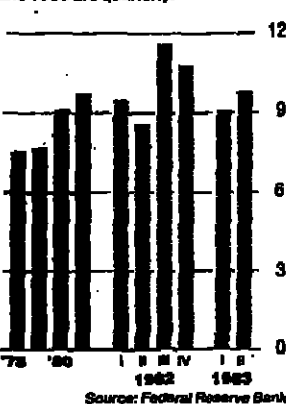
"It's very difficult to understand," said Norman B. Ture, who was under secretary of the Treasury for tax and economic affairs during the first 18 months of the Reagan administration. Mr. Ture, now a Washington consultant, was architect of the three-year, 25-percent cut in individual income tax rates, the centerpiece of the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981. "It's not only a disturbing result," he said, "it's very surprising."

Manned H. Johnson, an economist in the Treasury, attributes part of the decline in saving to the unexpected severity of the recession, reasoning that it caused consumers to deplete their rainy-day resources. He says the pace of saving should step up as the recovery gains momentum.

Critics cite flaws in the 1981 tax act, especially the absence of incentives for consumers to save the extra income that the law generated. They also point out the ballooning federal budget deficit, which has consumed much of whatever savings did result, saving that the government had intended to go to industry for investment in expansion.

Rise and Fall of the Savings Rate

Personal savings rate, in percent, based on the Federal Reserve's flow-of-funds accounts. Data for 1982 and 1983 are quarterly.



Pay of Chrysler Workers Still to Lag

By Don Woutar
Los Angeles Times Service

DETROIT — The tentative agreement reached between Chrysler Corp. and the United Auto Workers will increase hourly wages nearly 38 percent in two years, but probably will keep pay levels more than \$1 an hour below those at General Motors Corp. and Ford Motor Co., union officials say.

The settlement, considerably richer than a company offer rejected by the UAW in July, will increase Chrysler's labor costs by about \$1 billion, the company said.

UAW leaders said Tuesday it would be worth another \$8.625 per worker over the 25 months of the agreement, or \$96.80 a week.

Chrysler's vice president for labor relations, Thomas W. Miner, said that the company had agreed to the hefty increase to assure labor peace this winter, reward workers for past sacrifices and "end the rancor which was beginning to build up" in the work force.

The tentative agreement, reached Monday after brief negotiations, was endorsed Tuesday by the union's 170-member Chrysler council. The 55,000 active and 30,000 laid-off workers covered by the contract are to vote on it next Tuesday. A tentative settlement was reached separately Tuesday for 10,000 Canadian Chrysler workers.

Chrysler's U.S. workers would receive wage and cost-of-living "catch-up" increases of \$2.42 an hour under the agreement reached Tuesday. This amounts to a dollar more than the offer rejected in July, according to the UAW.

The \$2.42 figure equals the current wage gap between Chrysler workers and those at GM and Ford. The UAW president, Owen F. Bieber, said Tuesday that the union has negotiated "current parity" for its Chrysler members. "We attained all of the goals we set out to attain when we went to Chrysler in July," Mr. Bieber said.

But in fact, nearly half the \$2.42 will not show up in paychecks until the second year of the Chrysler agreement, by which time GM and Ford workers will have negotiated new contracts with presumably higher wages.

UAW officials concede that the

Floating Rate Notes

Sept. 7

Banks			
Issuer/Min/Max	Coupon	Next	Rate
Alfred Frick 4-1/2	10%	11-14	95.5
Alfred Frick 5-1/2	10%	11-14	95.5
Alfred Frick 6-1/2	10%	11-14	95.5
Alfred Frick 7-1/2	10%	11-14	95.5
Alfred Frick 8-1/2	10%	11-14	95.5
Alfred Frick 9-1/2	10%	11-14	95.5
Alfred Frick 10-1/2	10%	11-14	95.5
Alfred Frick 11-1/2	10%	11-14	95.5
Alfred Frick 12-1/2	10%	11-14	95.5
Alfred Frick 13-1/2	10%	11-14	95.5
Alfred Frick 14-1/2	10%	11-14	95.5
Alfred Frick 15-1/2	10%	11-14	95.5
Alfred Frick 16-1/2	10%	11-14	95.5
Alfred Frick 17-1/2	10%	11-14	95.5
Alfred Frick 18-1/2	10%	11-14	95.5
Alfred Frick 19-1/2	10%	11-14	95.5
Alfred Frick 20-1/2	10%	11-14	95.5
Alfred Frick 21-1/2	10%	11-14	95.5
Alfred Frick 22-1/2	10%	11-14	95.5
Alfred Frick 23-1/2	10%	11-14	95.5
Alfred Frick 24-1/2	10%	11-14	95.5
Alfred Frick 25-1/2	10%	11-14	95.5
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Alfred Frick 99-1/2	10%	11-14	95.5
Alfred Frick 100-1/2	10%	11-14	95.5

Non Banks

Issuer/Min/Max	Coupon	Next	Rate
Alfred Frick 4-1/2	10%	11-14	95.5
Alfred Frick 5-1/2	10%	11-14	95.5
Alfred Frick 6-1/2	10%	11-14	95.5
Alfred Frick 7-1/2	10%	11-14	95.5
Alfred Frick 8-1/2	10%	11-14	95.5
Alfred Frick 9-1/2	10%	11-14	95.5
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Alfred Frick 100-1/2	10%	11-14	95.5

Rich Talk

channels, a Foreign Investment said. It referred to a law under which companies are given to investigate and prosecute those who would be guilty of tax evasion cases.

A U.S. grand jury is whether Marc Rich could give out billions to his family in the United States to pay for profits there and other car taxes.

2 U.S. Pay-TV Companies Form a New Venture

By Kathryn Harris
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Showtime and The Movie Channel have formed a new pay-TV venture, after eight months of negotiation and three trips to the Justice Department to clear government antitrust hurdles.

The joint venture, announced Tuesday by the two companies, places the second and third largest pay-TV services in the United States under "one management," which has already said it will continue to operate both 24-hour television channels. The merger had been expected since mid-August, when the Justice Department dropped its objections to the deal.

The move should reduce costs and improve the buying power of Showtime's Movie Channel Inc., as the new venture will be known, but observers wonder whether it will succeed in wresting any significant market share from Home Box Office, a Time Inc. subsidiary that dominates the industry. HBO and a "sister" service called Cinemax together have 15 million subscribers, while Showtime and the Movie Channel will have a combined 7 million.

Under the agreement, New York-based Warner Communications will pay \$70 million to Showtime's parent company, Viacom International, which will own 50 percent of the new venture. Warner Communications effectively will control 40.5 percent, and American Express Co. the remaining 9.5 percent. The Movie Channel is currently co-owned by Warner Communications and American Express.

The deal benefits Viacom in several ways, according to industry sources. The New York-based company has been anxious to find a financially strong partner ever since it bought out a former partner, Westinghouse Broadcasting, for \$75 million last year. The deal also allowed Viacom to recoup nearly all of that \$75 million.

"Warner is the only major film producer to secure a stake in a pay-TV service in the United States."

S. Carolina Banks Plan \$118-Million Merger

New York Times Service

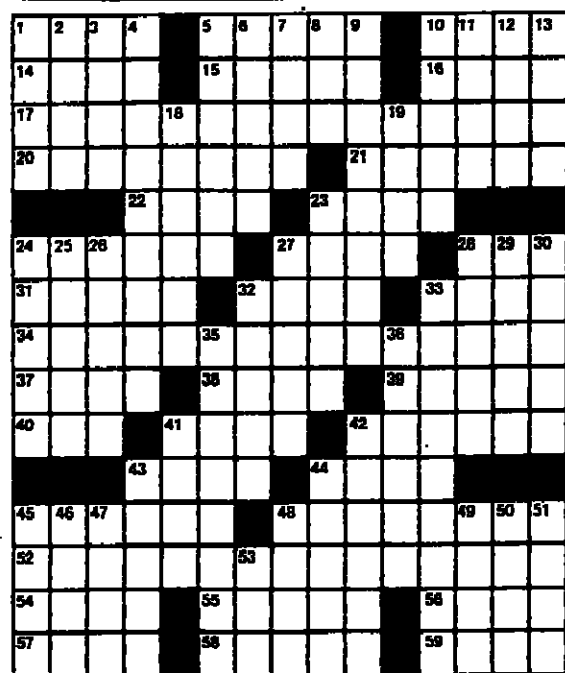
NEW YORK — South Carolina National Corp. will acquire First Bankshares Corp. of South Carolina in a stock transaction valued at \$118 million, the companies said Tuesday.

South Carolina National, with assets of \$2.19 billion, is the largest bank-holding company in the state. It is the parent of the South Carolina National Bank, which has 135 branches in 48 cities. First Bankshares, with assets of \$1.51 billion, is the state's fourth-largest bank-holding company. It is the parent of First National Bank of South Carolina, which has 105 branches.

Swiss Inflation Drops To Slowest in 4 Years

The Associated Press

CROSSWORD



- ACROSS**
- 1 Singer Lane
 - 5 Make out
 - 10 Ringleader's forte
 - 14 In a bit
 - 15 Walking (clad)
 - 16 Utah's state flower
 - 17 "Star Dust" composer
 - 20 Takes Amtrak
 - 21 Appeared
 - 22 Off
 - 23 Cache
 - 24 Cotton pest
 - 27 Abruptly to the point
 - 28 Pose for
 - 31 Sowers
 - 32 Lady of Spain
 - 33 — account (over)
 - 34 1800 song hit composed by 17 Across
 - 37 Misdeeds
 - 38 Accrescence
 - 39 Tonnage
 - 40 Pigeon
 - 41 Pipe joints
 - 42 Tough nuts to crack
- DOWN**
- 1 Wimbledon great
 - 2 Good thing
 - 3 When, e.g.
 - 4 Mint
 - 5 Gregarious
 - 6 — event (regional)
 - 7 Elongated fish
 - 8 Play by e.e. cummings
 - 9 Toby's nephew in a Sterne
 - 10 Brute
 - 11 Impatient cry
 - 12 Kind of arch
 - 13 Blabbed
 - 14 Spacecraft problem
 - 15 Thrombus
 - 16 Cheerful
 - 17 Pay
 - 18 Buckle down
 - 19 University in Atlanta
 - 20 Air-conditions
 - 21 Underhanded, in a way
 - 22 Kind of ear or nose
 - 23 Hassles
 - 24 Quotidian
 - 25 Oversight
 - 26 Abuse
 - 27 Stress De
 - 28 Carlo
 - 29 List-ender: Abbr.
 - 30 Tuckered out
 - 31 Confused
 - 32 Fashion
 - 33 — Long
 - 34 Way
 - 35 Cab or pen
 - 36 Resin
 - 37 Rotisserie
 - 38 Fencing blade
 - 39 Brute
 - 40 Scrubbed
 - 41 I, to Claudius

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk.

DENNIS THE MENACE



'HUSH, YOU MUSKIE!'

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YASTT

DROAR

REYAL

HOGBUT

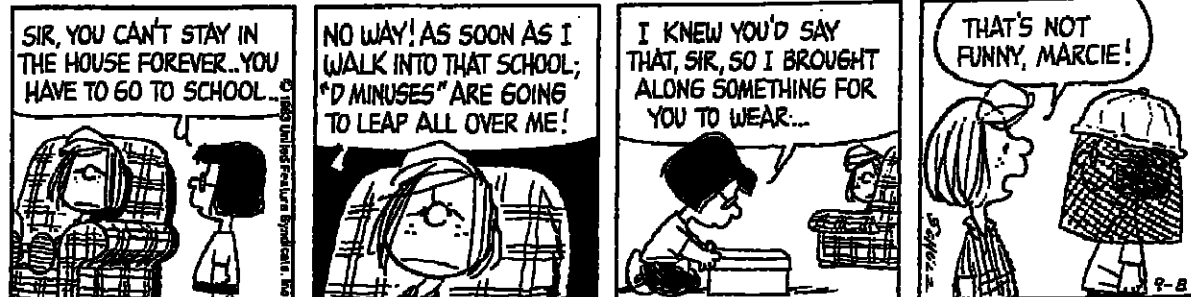
Print answer here: A

Yesterday's Jumble: BORAX FORTY PELVIS OPAQUE
Answer: Could be a sport "connected" with the clergy — "PASTOR"

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	6	20	20	6	20
Amsterdam	16	61	10	20	20
Antwerp	16	61	10	20	20
Berlin	16	61	10	20	20
Bombay	17	61	10	20	20
Buenos Aires	17	61	10	20	20
Calcutta	17	61	10	20	20
Cardiff	17	61	10	20	20
Cebu	17	61	10	20	20
Dublin	17	61	10	20	20
Edinburgh	17	61	10	20	20
Geneva	17	61	10	20	20
Helsinki	17	61	10	20	20
London	17	61	10	20	20
Los Angeles	17	61	10	20	20
Madrid	17	61	10	20	20
Moscow	17	61	10	20	20
Mumbai	17	61	10	20	20
Nairobi	17	61	10	20	20
Paris	17	61	10	20	20
Rangoon	17	61	10	20	20
Rio de Janeiro	17	61	10	20	20
Sao Paulo	17	61	10	20	20
Seoul	17	61	10	20	20
Singapore	17	61	10	20	20
Taipei	17	61	10	20	20
Tokyo	17	61	10	20	20
Yokohama	17	61	10	20	20

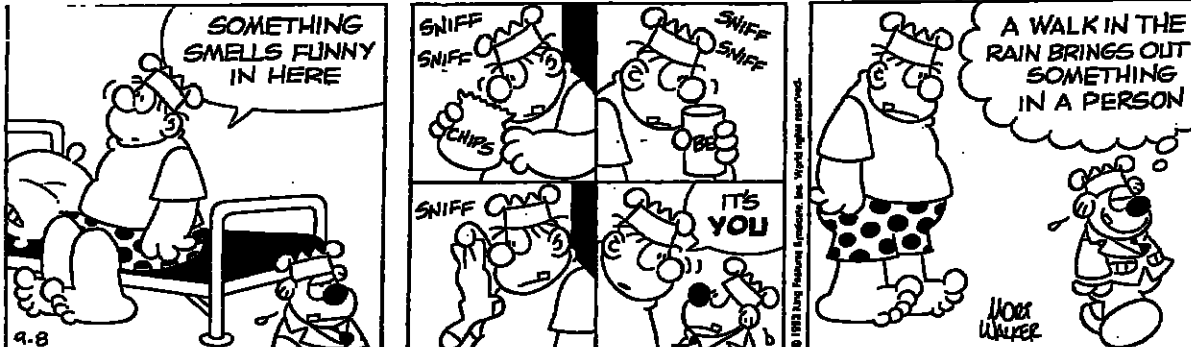
PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



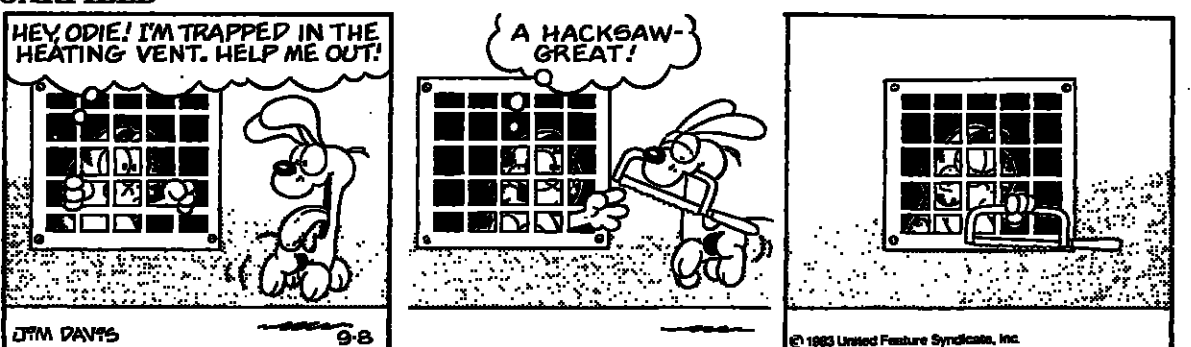
WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



BOOKS

THE DESERT ROSE

By Larry McMurtry. 254 pp. \$14.95.
Simon and Schuster, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020.

Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley

HARMONY is 38 years old, soon to be 39, a showgirl at a Las Vegas casino called the Stardust. She hasn't seen her husband, Ross, for 14 years; her 16-year-old daughter, Pepper, is conducting a rebellion the latest incident in which involves a man nearly three decades her senior; her current boyfriend, Denny, has in fairly rapid succession caused her Visa card to be cancelled, wrecked her automobile, stolen a \$1,300 insurance check, and run out on her; and though a few years ago she "had been by some to have the best legs in Las Vegas and maybe the best bust too," she is now haunted by the awareness that a career founded not in talent but in beauty is rapidly fading away.

These are hard times for Harmony, in other words, but you'd hardly know it from her cheerful manner. Harmony is a romantic, which "just meant you were a little more tender about things and liked to think about the good kinds of things that could happen rather than the bad kinds of things, which there were enough of, there was no point in dwelling on them." To the hardness and cruelty of the world, Harmony turns a tender cheek.

"For herself she didn't worry too much, she still loved being in the show, plus there was a lot to like about life if you could make a little effort and look on the bright side. Even a nice morning was a form of happiness, plus having a sweet guy around for a while was another form, a major form actually, major even if usually sort of brief in her experience."

To be sure, every once in a while life just gets too complicated for Harmony and she "would feel a sinking, she would start getting low and then it was like something was falling, like she couldn't keep a high heart anymore no matter how much she tried," and when those low times come she slides into some serious crying. But those downs don't last long because, as her friend Gary puts it, among her "most wonderful skills" is an "ability to see the bright side." Gary says, "I love that about you, it takes courage, you know," and he is right: in her innocent, chipper, plucky, unaffected way Harmony is as courageous a character as one could hope to meet. She thinks of herself as weak, and constantly berates herself for what she perceives as her manifold shortcomings, but in fact she is remarkably strong; she has the force of character to take life on its own terms, and the presence of mind to roll with the hard punches it deals out.

For these reasons, and for many others as well, it is quite impossible not to fall in love with Harmony while reading "The Desert Rose." Larry McMurtry's ninth novel. That it is unquestionably one of his best novels may well be because McMurtry himself fell in love with her while writing it. Invariably, it seems, his most successful books have at their centers women who are strong, sexy, generous, humorous: Molly in "Leaving Cheyenne," Ruth in "The Last Picture Show," Aurora in "Terms of Endearment," now Harmony in "The Desert Rose." Certainly it is true that McMurtry is an accomplished comic writer and a satirist of considerable bite—there is ample evidence of both gifts in "The Desert Rose"—but he is at

his most appealing when he writes, with deep compassion and sympathy, about these tough, patient women who in every important respect outclass the men who use and occasionally abuse them.

"The sadness of men, once it got into their eyes, affected [Harmony] a lot, the sort of couldn't bear it and would usually try and make it go away if the circumstances permitted her to, often they didn't but sometimes they did, it was mainly a desire to kiss their sadness away that had caused her to bring so many of them home. . . . Old or young, fat or thin didn't matter so much although definitely fat rather than thin if she was given a choice, she was not so drawn to the skinny guys, it was just that she sometimes got the sense that the overwhelmed them, after all she was pretty tall and had a good bust and a few of them had sort of seemed to feel that they were being smothered."

Out of the genuine goodness of her simple heart, Harmony is a pushover. Gary, a homosexual who is wardrobe manager for the Stardust floorshow, "once he even acted a little superior and told her she was like a beautiful car, a Mercedes or something, that had everything it needed except brakes." She's just a great big bundle of love, even when the sudden disappearance of her latest man leaves her heart sick, she doesn't pine for long and is ready for the next bout of happiness when it shows up — as in fact it always does. She is grateful for any little blessing, and she is sharp enough to recognize a real blessing when she sees one.

In "The Desert Rose," as in all of McMurtry's most skillful work, the central figure is supported by a brilliant cast of secondary characters: Gary, her most abiding friend, "the thing that made him such a wonderful friend was that when you were really in trouble it never entered his head to criticize"; Myrtle, her neighbor, "a tiny redhead in her early 60s who had no intention of letting age or anything else get in the way of pleasure"; Pepper, her gifted but self-absorbed daughter; Mel, Pepper's 45-year-old fiancé, whose peculiarities disguise a kind, patient and understanding temperament; Jackie Bonaventure, the brassy and seemingly heartless manager of the casino floorshow who reveals himself, in an important moment, to have a more sensitive understanding of human behavior and needs than might have been expected.

These characters and others give the novel an agreeable bounciness, a sense of people going about their separate and intersecting lives in just the manner that real people do. Las Vegas itself is not an aggressive presence here as it is in John Gregory Dunne's "Vegas" or Hunter Thompson's "Fear and Loathing in Las Vegas," but a strange place the oddities of which its residents take for granted as components of their normal lives. McMurtry has chosen to narrate the story in the cool, breezy argot of the place, and the device works handsomely, making a seamless whole out of dialogue and description.

"The Desert Rose" is as likeable as anything McMurtry has written, but that is not intended as a wishy-washy compliment. To the contrary, it takes great skill and sensitivity to pinpoint the resilience and decency of Harmony, who in a less rounded portrait might have been a mere caricature of the dumb beauty with a heart of gold.

Jonathan Yardley is on the staff of The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagrammed deal, South landed in six hearts as shown, after a slow start in the auction.

He chose to pass with the South hand, but then showed a powerful heart suit after his partner had contented himself with a two-club overcall.

The eventual jump to five hearts was a fine bid, asking for a slam if South could control diamonds, and the invitation was duly accepted.

West led the diamond ace and made the normal play of continuing the suit in the hope that his partner could ruff. However, South ruffed, drew trumps and set about clubs. It

would have been easy if the clubs had split 4-3, but as it was, he had to resort to a squeeze.

He ran all his trumps, throwing the useless clubs' from dummy. On the last heart West had to keep his diamond winner to control dummy's ten, and in consequence had to bare his spade king. The spade queen then scored the 13th trick.

West might have reasoned that South was unlikely to have the diamond king and a powerful heart suit when he had failed to open the bidding. A brilliant shift to a spade would no doubt have defeated the contract, for South would have had to commit himself before

Emphasizes
takes Firm

Canadian Stock Markets

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked \$

Toronto	High	Low	Close	Prev.
17 L.L. Loe	24.00	23.75	23.75	23.75
3200 Loblaws	23.75	23.50	23.50	23.50
1000 Alcan	23.25	23.00	23.00	23.00
1000 Bell	22.75	22.50	22.50	22.50
1000 Bank of Montreal	22.25	22.00	22.00	22.00
1000 Imperial Oil	21.75	21.50	21.50	21.50
1000 Northern Telecom	21.25	21.00	21.00	21.00
1000 Canadian Pacific	20.75	20.50	20.50	20.50
1000 Canadian National	20.25	20.00	20.00	20.00
1000 Canadian Tire	19.75	19.50	19.50	19.50
1000 Canadian West	19.25	19.00	19.00	19.00
1000 Canadian South	18.75	18.50	18.50	18.50
1000 Canadian North	18.25	18.00	18.00	18.00
1000 Canadian East	17.75	17.50	17.50	17.50
1000 Canadian West	17.25	17.00	17.00	17.00
1000 Canadian South	16.75	16.50	16.50	16.50
1000 Canadian North	16.25	16.00	16.00	16.00
1000 Canadian East	15.75	15.50	15.50	15.50
1000 Canadian West	15.25	15.00	15.00	15.00
1000 Canadian South	14.75	14.50	14.50	14.50
1000 Canadian North	14.25	14.00	14.00	14.00
1000 Canadian East	13.75	13.50	13.50	13.50
1000 Canadian West	13.25	13.00	13.00	13.00
1000 Canadian South	12.75	12.50	12.50	12.50
1000 Canadian North	12.25	12.00	12.00	12.00
1000 Canadian East	11.75	11.50	11.50	11.50
1000 Canadian West	11.25	11.00	11.00	11.00
1000 Canadian South	10.75	10.50	10.50	10.50
1000 Canadian North	10.25	10.00	10.00	10.00
1000 Canadian East	9.75	9.50	9.50	9.50
1000 Canadian West	9.25	9.00	9.00	9.00
1000 Canadian South	8.75	8.50	8.50	8.50
1000 Canadian North	8.25	8.00	8.00	8.00
1000 Canadian East	7.75	7.50	7.50	7.50
1000 Canadian West	7.25	7.00	7.00	7.00
1000 Canadian South	6.75	6.50	6.50	6.50
1000 Canadian North	6.25	6.00	6.00	6.00
1000 Canadian East	5.75	5.50	5.50	5.50
1000 Canadian West	5.25	5.00	5.00	5.00
1000 Canadian South	4.75	4.50	4.50	4.50
1000 Canadian North	4.25	4.00	4.00	4.00
1000 Canadian East	3.75	3.50	3.50	3.50
1000 Canadian West	3.25	3.00	3.00	3.00
1000 Canadian South	2.75	2.50	2.50	2.50
1000 Canadian North	2.25	2.00	2.00	2.00
1000 Canadian East	1.75	1.50	1.50	1.50
1000 Canadian West	1.25	1.00	1.00	1.00
1000 Canadian South	0.75	0.50	0.50	0.50
1000 Canadian North	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00

Other Markets

Closing Prices in local currencies

	Class	Prev.		Class	Prev.
Am Pacific	1,119	1,230	Dolex	9.58	9.58
Am Ship	4.25	4.25	De Beers	9.58	9.58
Am Tel	1.10	1.10	De Beers	9.58	9.58
Am Tel	1.10	1.10	De Beers	9.58	9.58
Am Tel	1.10	1.10	De Beers	9.58	9.58
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Am Tel	1.10	1.10	De Beers	9.58	9.58
Am Tel	1.1				

ART BUCHWALD

Questions of Finance

Dear Sir,

I am a lobbyist representing 500 of the leading polluters in the United States. I would like to contribute money to the political campaigns of several of the members of the House Subcommittee on Acid Snow. Should I give them money before a particular anti-pollution bill is up for a vote, or after?

Rich But Perplexed

Dear Rich But Perplexed,

The best time to donate to an incumbent's political campaign is when there is no legislation pending. In that way the poll can accept the money from a special interest group with a clear conscience, and then support your cause at a later date when you really need him (her?).

Poor But Proud

Dear Sir,

I represent a small political action committee interested in keeping out Honduras-made tent poles. We can't afford to finance every candidate running for office this year. How do we make an impact with our limited funds?

The Best Man

Dear PBP,

Every PAC organization faces a similar problem. Your best bet is to finance the campaigns of the chairpersons of crucial committees involved with tent poles, leaving enough money aside to donate to the present administration's committee to re-elect the president. Be sure and specify to the treasurer of the political party that the money is being given, not to keep communist tent poles out of Honduras, but Honduras tent poles out of the United States.

Dear Friend,

I am running for the presidential nomination and am having a terrible time collecting money at this stage of the game. Do you have any suggestions?

Dear Best Man,

Have you ever thought of giving

Mitterrand Will Address UN

The Associated Press

PARIS — President François Mitterrand will deliver a speech to the United Nations General Assembly in New York on Sept. 28.

a \$1,000-a-plate dinner to honor your wife's mother? Or holding a \$10,000-a-person cocktail party at the Playboy Mansion to explain where you stand on pine tar? Or sponsoring a punk rock concert at the Los Angeles Coliseum for kids who want to grow up in a better world? If you can't raise a lousy \$25 million for a primary campaign, how are you going to find the hundreds of billions of dollars the country will need in the next four years to balance the budget?

Dear Sir,

I would like to give money to a candidate, but I want to make sure he knows I gave it. What is the best time to make a political contribution?

Good Citizen

Dear G.C.,

Timing is everything when it comes to giving to a candidate. The consensus seems to be that "late money talks more loudly than early money." That is to say, in a close race when the person running for office gets more desperate at the end, money becomes a lot more important to a candidate than it was at the beginning of his/her campaign. Therefore, if you hold out until the last week and then suddenly hand your man a check, he will remember you a lot more fondly than if you stuffed a thousand dollars in his pocket months ago when his campaign was in the doldrums.

Dear Mr. B,

I used to give a lot of money to a certain political party and I was invited to many social functions, including the White House. This year I had some severe business setbacks and have been unable to donate anything. I seem to have been dropped from all parties that I used to be invited to. Is there any correlation between a person's social life in Washington and how much he gives to the political party of his choice?

Tapped Out

I don't know where you got this idea. Politicians never allow money to play a part in friendship. You were probably dropped from everyone's list this year because people found you boring.

Dee Wallace and Life After 'E.T.'

By Lloyd Grove

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — She contended with a creature from space in "E.T." and came to grips with werewolves in "The Howling." Now it seems only natural that Dee Wallace should be up against a killer saint Bernard.

As the star of "Cujo," Wallace gets mauled repeatedly by the rabid canine of the movie's title. It's a scratch-and-bleed flick depicting three harrowing days during which Wallace and 6-year-old Danny Pintauro are trapped without food or water inside a broken-down Ford Pinto on an isolated farm in Maine. Cujo has already ripped to shreds the auto mechanic, the mechanic's best friend and a sheriff's deputy.

And all Dee has is a baseball bat.

The whole thing was enough to drive her clear around the bend. "After we finished filming, they had to treat me for exhaustion for two months," says Wallace. Her husband, Christopher Stone, who plays her illicit lover in the movie, sits nearby on the sofa in the hotel room.

She's looking fresh and rested and apple-pie pretty, like the Kansas high-school teacher she used to be. She talks about "Cujo" like a mother discussing her firstborn, exploding now and then into a snatching laugh.

While "Cujo" has opened to mixed reviews, it's a big step in the career of the 34-year-old actress, catapulting her — according to a press release — to "the near-top of her profession."

"We were in that car for five weeks, from 5 in the morning till 7 at night," Wallace says. "And we were freezing every day. They sprayed us down with water to make us look like we were sweating. We'd do a scene, and they'd throw blankets over us and turn on the little portable heaters."

"And it wasn't one dog. It was five," she says with a mad giggle. "One dog was trained to snarl and growl, another to dig, another to go through the windows. Those dogs were treated better than I was, no joke. Every time one of them finished a scene with all its makeup on, it was washed down and blown dry. The dogs were tranquilized, and there were



Dee Wallace: Star status in "Cujo."

two veterinarians on the set at all times, checking their little heartbeats and temperatures every 10 minutes.

Christopher Stone, whom she married three years ago after meeting him while filming an episode of "CHIPS," lights up a cigarette. He's handsome and familiar-looking in the manner of a journeyman television actor.

"Living with her is like living in the middle of a crisis clinic," he says with a little grin. "Dee eyes widening, shoots him a glare. 'Oh Christopher,' she shrieks, 'what a terrible thing to say.'"

"It's true, but that's not negative," he says consolingly. "I'm not saying that in a negative way. It's just that —"

"Oh stop," Wallace says. "I'm going to sound so neurotic." So Stone shrugs and goes on. "So Dee said, 'I just can't go back to that car. I just can't do it today.' I mean, she was literally on the very fine edge."

"And you know," Wallace picks up, "I was so connected with the little boy, Danny Pintauro, that when I got to the set, Danny's mother told me that he'd been crying, too, and he didn't want to come back out, either. I can't speak for Chris, but I do believe in reincarnation, and somebody on the set said that if Danny and I had been together in another life, he would have been my father. He's that wise."

Dee Wallace's father in this life was a jack-of-all-trades and itinerant salesman — Dell Comics, Buttercot Coffee — who died while she was still in high school in Kansas City. Her mother was, a working woman and amateur actress.

It was her mother, Dee Wallace says, who insisted that she devote her studies at the University of Kansas to becoming a schoolteacher. Wallace kept at it for a year, then sold everything she owned, and went to New York.

PEOPLE

Reagan Tunes In

President Ronald Reagan has begun wearing a hearing aid, the president's physician disclosed. Dr. Daniel Ruge said the president began wearing the hearing aid in Santa Barbara on his vacation stay last month. The president suffered a 10 percent hearing loss after a blank was fired near his ear during his days as a movie actor. Interviewed about the hearing aid, Reagan, 72, was asked: "How is your hearing?" "What?" he replied with a big smile. The hearing aid was observed publicly for the first time when Reagan unveiled a new program to wipe out adult illiteracy in Washington.

A U.S. federal judge has found the Jewish Defense League in contempt of court for failing to testify in a suit brought by actress Vanessa Redgrave, who claims she was a victim of a blacklisting campaign because of her political views. Redgrave has been seeking testimony from Jewish groups to support her charge that the Boston Symphony Orchestra broke a contract because of her outspoken support of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Her suit, filed in U.S. District Court in Boston, protested the orchestra's cancellation of April 1982 performances in which Redgrave was to be the narrator in Stravinsky's "Oedipus Rex." The Jewish Defense League and other Jewish groups are not named as defendants in the suit. A lawyer for the JDL said the organization had not been represented at the hearing because there had been a scheduling mix-up and he would ask that the decision be set aside. The judge said he would fine the organization \$100 each day it fails to submit testimony.

Luci Johanson, 36, younger daughter of the late President Lyndon B. Johnson, confirmed she is engaged to Ian Turpin, a British banker, and will be married late this year or early in 1984. Johanson is board chairman of Austin's Bank of Hills and also is a director of a rural community bank in Texas, while Turpin, 38, is a director of the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce on Grand Cayman Island, in the Bahamas. Johanson's 1966 wedding to Patrick Nugent, when her father was president, attracted attention, but she divorced after 13

years of marriage and four children. Turpin is a 5-year-old son by his previous marriage.

Princess Diana of Britain has revealed what up until now has been a public secret — she has talent as an amateur artist. Her drawing of her 1-year-old son, Prince William, stole the show when it was exhibited at a London gallery. It's a 6-inch pencil sketch on the back of a notepad from the royal yacht Britannia showing William supporting himself on his hands and practicing his first baby steps. The drawing is among 140 portraits and self-portraits by famous people included in a new book for the charity Mencap, which helps the mentally handicapped. The sketch shows the child wearing dungarees and with his freckles clearly visible. "A factory worker," Elaine Robertson, confronted Princess Diana in Dunfermline, Scotland with the question of Britain is asking, "We are very curious to know if you are having a baby." Robertson demurely asked the princess during a royal visit to a marmalade factory in the Scottish seaport. Diana was seen to blush, say a few words and turn away. "All she said," Robertson reported, "was, 'That is a very personal question.'"

The princess's 19-year-old brother Viscount Althorp, banned from an Oxford nightclub for alleged rowdiness and refusing to pay for his champagne, said in an interview with The Daily Star newspaper: "I walked straight into it. I'm only 19. I haven't chosen this public life." In the interview he was quoted as saying that he and his friends paid for their champagne, but he admitted there was an argument over more champagne he said was not ordered by them. "I object to being typecast as an arrogant spoiled brat," he said.

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